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Mr. Buckbee
Wood's SEEDS
FOR FALL PLANTING

AUGUST 1911

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS
BEST FOR VELVETY GREEN LAWNS

WHITE
BLOOMING
CRIMSON



KEIZERKROON
TULIPS

ONE OF THE BEST
AND MOST SHOWY
OF EARLY TULIPS.

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WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS & CLOVER MIXTURES
PRODUCE LARGEST YIELDS OF HAY OR PASTURAGE

T. W. Wood & Sons
RICHMOND, VA.

CRIMSON CLOVER
KING OF EARLY
FORAGE AND
SOIL IMPROVING
CROPS

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Flower Pots and Saucers, Very Best Quality

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots - Inside Measurement

Diam.	Doz.	100	1,000	Diam.	Each.	Doz.	100
2 inch	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$4.50	7 inch	\$0.08	\$0.85	\$5.75
2 1/4 "	.12	.75	5.00	8 "	.12	1.25	9.00
2 1/2 "	.15	.75	5.50	9 "	.16	1.75	12.50
3 "	.18	1.00	8.00	10 "	.25	2.50	18.00
4 "	.25	1.40	12.50	11 "	.30	3.00	22.50
5 "	.40	2.50	22.50	12 "	.40	3.75	30.00
6 "	.60	3.50	33.00				

Saucers

Diam.	Doz.	100
4 inch	\$0.20	\$1.25
5 "	.25	1.50
6 "	.30	2.00
7 "	.40	2.75
8 "	.60	4.25
9 inch	\$0.08	\$0.75
10 "	.09	.80
11 "	.10	1.00
12 "	.12	1.20

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS. Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Spendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed—6 1/2-inch, each, 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.; 8-inch, each, 10 cts.; doz., \$1.00; 10-inch, each, 12 cts.; doz., \$1.25.

SCOLLAY'S RUBBER-PLANT SPRINKLER. Can supply either straight or angle neck. \$1.00 each; by mail, \$1.10.



Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Doz.	100
6 inch	\$0.05	\$0.50
8 "	.10	1.00
10 "	.18	1.80
12 "	.25	2.50

Earthenware Pots for Seeds

11 "

12 "

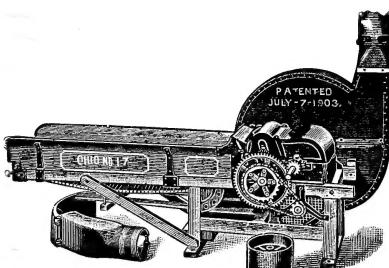
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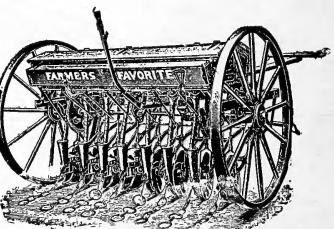
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Are built to wear, to sow accurately and to satisfy every user. The fertilizer distributor handles accurately any quantity of fertilizer from 55 to 960 lbs. to the acre.

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THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY.

ORDER SHEET FOR WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE SEEDS.

**T. W. WOOD & SONS,
SEEDSMEN,**

Offices and Stores: 12 South 14th Street, RICHMOND, VA.

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Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name _____
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Rural Route No. _____ Post Office.

Express Depot.

Freight Depot _____ R. R. _____

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State whether to forward by Express, Mail or Freight.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED:

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P. O. Order ..

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamens

Total

IMPORTANT. PLEASE WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY and in full in the blanks above; also keep your order separate from other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to fill orders more rapidly and correctly and your inquiries will receive more prompt attention. Duplicate Order Sheets sent on request.

QUANTITY.

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED.

PRICE.

WRITE HERE ANY FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THIS ORDER.

Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog.

NAME.

POST OFFICE.

COUNTY.

STATE.

Wood's Seeds for Fall Planting

PRICES OF GRAIN AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is issued—the first of August. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request; or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS.—While we exercise great care, both for our own and our customers' interests, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds which have been generally adopted by the seed trade, and which are as follows:

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Soliciting your orders or inquiries, which shall always have our best and most careful attention, we remain,

Yours very truly,

Richmond, Va., August 1, 1911.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER



White Blooming Crimson Clover

Makes Larger Growth and Better Hay Crop than the regular Crimson—Excellent to follow in Succession for Green Feed or a Hay Crop.

The White-Blooming Crimson Clover is very largely used to supplement and lengthen out the season of the regular Crimson Clover. It can be used for all the purposes for which the regular Crimson Clover is used, grazing, early grown feed and as a hay crop, with the difference that it is about two weeks later than the regular Crimson Clover. One of our largest dairymen in this vicinity sows about equal quantities of the regular Crimson Clover for green feed, but also uses it largely as a hay crop, as it makes even larger yield than the regular Crimson Clover, and comes in even at a better time for the curing and maturing for hay than the regular Crimson Clover.

It will also furnish more and later grazing than the regular Crimson Clover, and is an excellent crop to follow and supplement that crop. One of the strongest points about both of the Crimson Clovers is the excellent grazing which they furnish during the early fall, winter and spring, and even late into the summer where they are continually grazed.

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow at least a portion of their crop in this White-Blooming Crimson Clover, as it has many points of superiority over the ordinary Crimson. Sow at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, when sown alone, or 10 to 12 lbs. per acre and one bushel of Winter or Apples Oats makes an excellent combination for a hay or grazing crop.

WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER TRADE-MARK BRAND, 1b., 14 cts.; about \$7.00 per bushel (60 lbs.). Price fluctuates; will quote on request.

Prefers White Blooming Crimson for Grazing

I have only used the White Blooming Crimson Clover as a pasture crop and will say that I am well pleased with it and much prefer the white. As for a soil improving crop, I do not know if there is any difference. I shall use all White Blooming this fall and think some of my neighbors will also use of the White Blooming.—J. D. HERTZLER, Warwick Co., Va., June 13, 1910.

Like White Blooming Better for a Hay Crop

I have used the White Blooming Crimson Clover for several years and like it better for a hay crop than I do the regular Crimson. It is also just as good for soil improving.—HERBERT GREGORY, Granville Co., N. C., June 1, 1910.

Made fine Hay Crop sown with Winter Oats

I have very good luck buying your seed. I bought clover from you last summer and sowed six bushels of the Scarlet and two of the White Blooming. Never had nicer. The white was fine sown with winter oats. I sold three acres of it standing, for \$50.00. Not so bad. Shall want from 6 to 8 bushels this summer.—H. T. MASON, Accomac Co., Va., June 24, 1910.

Stayed green month longer than Regular Crimson

The White Blooming Crimson Clover that I sowed from seed purchased of you was just as nice as it could be. I cut it a few days ago and it was about two and a half to three feet high. I have never sowed any before, but I expect to sow more of it hereafter. I will divide my crop this fall by sowing more of the White Blooming Crimson Clover and less of the regular Crimson Clover. The advantage of the White over the Crimson is this: After the regular Crimson was dead ripe and dried up, the white was green and was just turning, last week, when I cut it—staying green about one month after the Crimson was gone. And allow me to say, in conclusion, that I have been dealing with you for about ten years, buying several different kinds of seed every spring and fall, and I have had good luck with everything that you have sent me, and no complaint to make whatsoever.—W. D. UPCHURCH, Wake Co., N. C., June 14, 1910.

White Blooming far exceeded expectation for Grazing

I seeded two bushels of White Blooming Crimson Clover September 15, 1910, on eight acres of fairly good land, having previously drilled five bushels of winter oats, my idea being to have winter and spring grazing for calves and colts, and am most gratified to report that the clover far exceeded my expectations, having carried nine yearling calves and a colt through the winter in fine form and at this writing the clover stands about two feet high, with just a few blooms beginning to show, and the most magnificent green I ever saw. I cannot speak in too high praise of this grand clover and shall most certainly increase my acreage this year. I always feel safe in planting your seed, as they are always true to name and of fine quality.—E. V. SOUTHALL, Amelia Co., Va., May 26, 1911.

Crimson Clover, And Some of Its Uses

The use of Crimson Clover throughout the Middle Atlantic and Southern States has increased enormously in the past few years, due to the fact that it is unquestionably one of the most valuable crops for late summer and fall seeding.

CRIMSON CLOVER, in addition to its great value as a soil-improver, makes a splendid winter cover crop, excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring, and is one of the earliest, best and most nutritious crops that can be put in for cutting for early green feed.

CRIMSON CLOVER ALSO MAKES A FIRST-CLASS HAY CROP, provided it is cut just as it is coming into bloom, before the seed forms. It can be used for any of these purposes, grazing, early green feed or hay, and even then the condition and productivity of the land will be improved to a wonderful extent wherever it is grown.

FOR FRUIT GROWERS and for use in orchards, as a green cover and soil-improving crop, Crimson Clover is unsurpassed, and the largest and most successful orchardists in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware are using it extensively every year, with the best and most satisfactory results.

INCREASES CORN PRODUCTIVENESS WONDERFULLY. Many of our best farmers are sowing Crimson Clover at the last working of corn, plowing the crop down end of the following April or early in May and planting corn again with increased yields each successive year.

AS A WINTER, SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER GRAZING CROP, Crimson Clover is unsurpassed. A great many of our cattle raisers in this section depend upon Crimson Clover for their early grazing and fattening of sheep and cattle, until their regular pastures come into use.

FOR TRUCKERS AND MARKET-GARDENERS Crimson Clover saves fertilizer bills, supplying humus and nitrogen to the soil, increasing productiveness and the quality of crops to a wonderful extent.

FOR DAIRYMEN Crimson Clover is indispensable, furnishing the food, or making splendid nutritious hay. It increases the flow and quality of the milk as well as improving the butter both in color and production.

Farmers who are sowing Crimson Clover are increasing their acreage whenever and wherever possible, as they find it altogether one of the best and most satisfactory crops grown upon the farm.

CRIMSON CLOVER is usually sown at the rate of about 15 lbs. to the acre, during July, August or early in September. It is also sown to the very best advantage at the last working of corn or other cultivated crops.

Preparation and Method of Seeding

The sowing of Crimson Clover in corn or other cultivated crops give an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to get a stand in this way than if the land is freshly plowed and specially prepared, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold after it does start, and a good firm seed-bed is of prime importance to secure a good stand. When Crimson Clover is sown by itself, the best preparation is to prepare the land some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a rain to fall on the prepared soil before sowing the seed. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, a light harrow should be run over the soil, in order to break the crust; then sow the clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow. If this plan is followed out, it will almost invariably secure a good stand and good crop of Crimson Clover, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

Crimson Clover

The Superior Quality of our Trade Mark Brand Crimson Clover

Our Trade-Mark Brand Crimson Clover is not only high grade seed, free from noxious weeds and impurities, but is of the highest tested germination. We employ an agricultural chemist who has special charge of the testing of all seeds which we sell, and customers can always rely upon the fact that every possible care is used to supply them with the very best quality seeds obtainable.

TRADE-MARK BRAND CRIMSON CLOVER, per lb., 14 cts.; per bushel of 60 lbs., \$6.50. Choice quality seed, \$6.25 per bushel. Price fluctuates. From present indication we expect lower prices after new crop seed comes fully on the market about August 20th. We will quote price at any time, or will fill orders at our lowest prevailing prices at time of shipment.

Crimson Clover Fine Soil Improver

The Crimson Clover I bought of you I sowed the first of September and it is looking fine. I do not know anything better for soil improving.—L. J. MESIMOR, Rowan Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

Our Trade-Mark Brand of Crimson Clover Makes Finest Crop Ever Had

From the Trade Mark Brand Crimson Clover Seed sown last year I have the finest crop of clover that I ever had in my life.—H. T. MASON, Accomac Co., Va., May 11, 1911.

Crimson Clover Increases Corn and Cotton Crop Considerably

I find Crimson Clover well adapted to this section, easy to get a stand, is splendid for winter cover crop and early spring grazing. To turn under full crop will increase the corn or cotton crop considerably. I prefer the White blooming to sow with oats for hay, as it is about two weeks later and, if any flowering, a larger growth.—S. A. ALEXANDER, Randolph Co., May 22, 1911.

Sowing Crimson at Last Working of Corn

In preference to seeding Crimson Clover and other grass seed in corn at the last working, would say, for the past 8 or 10 years, I have been seeding Crimson Clover, Red Clover, Timothy and Red Top grass in corn at the last working, and have never failed in getting a good stand and making a fair crop when weather conditions were at all favorable. I find that I save considerable expense in seeding grasses in corn at the last working. Labor now is a great item and preparing ground in late summer or early fall for grass seed amounts to quite a little sum, hence I will continue seeding grass seed in corn.—J. W. VAUGHAN, King & Queen Co., Va., July 16, 1910.

More than Pleased with the Results from Crimson Clover

The Crimson Clover seed I ordered from you last July is just about a knee high. I expect to mow it and have it threshed out. I think my patch will cause several people to order from you this year. I am more than pleased with the result of my seed I ordered from you. I have recommended your seed-house to several. I expect to order some White Blooming Crimson from you shortly.—R. H. FOX, Randolph Co., N. C., May 21, 1911.

Hairy, or Winter Vetch, (*Vicia villosa*)

Make the Largest Yielding and most Nutritious Forage Crops Grown. Also Make a most Valuable Soil Improving Crop, Rivaling Cow Peas in its Nitrogen Gathering Properties.

Hairy or Winter Vetches are increasing in popularity wherever they are grown, and are proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. They not only make a large yield of the most nutritious forage—some of our customers reporting as high as three tons per acre of dry forage—but they improve the condition and productiveness of land for crops to follow, as much as any crop that can be sown, not even excepting crimson clover and cow peas. The forage is greatly relished by horses and all kinds of cattle, and is very nutritious, and makes fine milk-producing food.



When Vetches are sown early they can also be grazed to advantage during the winter and spring without affecting the yield of forage afterwards, provided they are not grazed later than the first part of April.

We strongly recommend to our customers to sow Vetches liberally and to those who have not done so, to sow at least a small patch, to decide for themselves as to the great value of this crop. On some soils Vetches seem to require soil inoculation, to give the best results, but on the great majority of our soils they will yield splendid crops without any inoculation whatever. Where Vetches do not do so well the first year, it is advisable to re-seed them upon the same land, when the resulting crop will be a great surprise in its yield and growth.

Vetches can be sown from July to November and should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats or wheat. The oats or wheat help to hold the Vetches off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and making it more easy to harvest and cure properly. For a hay crop, Vetches should be cut just after the oats or wheat has headed out and before the grain matures. If Vetches are sown alone, without being put in with oats or wheat, they should be sown at the rate of 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. It is much better, however, to sow them with oats or wheat.

PRESENT PRICES OF HAIRY VETCH, 1b., 12 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 10 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over 9½ cts. per lb. Prices fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request. Special price on large lots.

We are constantly in receipt of the most enthusiastic letters from our customers who grow Vetches, and our sales of the seed are increasing largely each successive year. We believe that they are destined to be just as popular and widely grown as Crimson Clover or Cow Peas, and that, considering the crop both from a money and soil-improving point of view combined, Vetches will give better returns than either of these crops.

Made three Cuttings from Vetches for Green Feed

The Vetch I bought of you was sown in October. Have cut three times and it makes fine green feed. Some that were not cut measures six feet high.—J. A. MARTIN, Rutherford Co., N. C., June 10, 1910.

Crop of Vetches Attracts the Attention of all who see it

I sowed some two acres in Vetch (winter) the seed of which I got from you. The plot attracts the attention of all that see it.—D. S. HALE, Scott Co., Va., June 4, 1910.

Vetch made the Heaviest Growth of Anything in the Legume Line

The Vetch Seed I bought from you two years ago did fine; made the heaviest growth of anything in the legume line I ever saw. Some of the vines grew eight feet long. It is fine for winter and land improving.—ALBERT J. McCACKEN, Haywood Co., N. C., October 7, 1910.

Hairy Vetch Made Fine Hay Crop, Exceeded Expectations

I have been well pleased both with the Hairy Vetch and the Apples Oats purchased from you last fall. I have had good crops of both. I cut some of the vetch on May 9th and the remainder on May 15th. I succeeded in getting it all in the barn without any rain and it was a fine crop. I have not weighed it as yet, as I have not baled it; but it met my expectations in every way. My stock like it very much.

The Apples Oat that you sold me I find free from cheat, rye or other foreign growth and seems to be a very fine oat. My crop is entirely satisfactory, though the season has been very dry. I commenced cutting the oats this morning.—JNO. T. WEST, McDuffie Co., May 22, 1911.

Vetch Made Two Tons of Hay from One Acre

My crop of Vetch from seed purchased of you was fine this year; have cut same and got it in shocks curing. Will have something like two tons of dry hay from one acre of ground.—R. B. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., May 21, 1910.

Hairy Vetch one of the Best of Legumes

I consider the Hairy Vetch a fine forage crop. When sown with wheat or oats it can be made into the best of hay, and it is a No. 1 soil-improver. I consider it one of the best legumes.—I. N. PAYNE, Irredell Co., N. C., May 17, 1910.

"Made 2½ Tons of Dry Hay per Acre—Finest ever Seen in this Section"

Have just harvested my crop of wheat and vetch from seed bought of you last fall, and am simply delighted. Made 2½ tons dry hay per acre, which is pronounced by all the finest ever seen in this section. Shall order from you again this fall. Am planting the ground now in corn to sow in crimson clover at last plowing.—W. M. HILL, Wilkes Co., Ga., May 12, 1909.

"A Splendid Soil-Improver—Makes Great Abundance of Nutritious Food"

Hairy Vetch makes a great abundance of good and nutritious food for stock. I sow it yearly. I find it to be a splendid soil-improver. It sometimes fails to grow on some lands the first time, but I have never had it fail the second sowing.—F. D. SWANN, Caswell Co., N. C., May 20, 1909.

ENGLISH OR OREGON WINTER VETCH

(*Vicia Sativa*)

Very similar in growth to the Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and makes a most nutritious forage crop, furnishing excellent winter grazing and green food in the early spring. Also makes a large yield of nutritious hay, and is an excellent soil-improver. The seed of the English Winter Vetch can be sold at a lower price than Hairy Winter Vetch, and in some sections seems to do equally as well, although it is not usually considered quite as hardy or large-yielding a crop as the Hairy Winter Vetch (*Vicia villosa*). In ordering, please state whether you want the Hairy Winter Vetch, or the English or Oregon Winter Vetch.

Price, per lb., 8 cts.; in 10-lb lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. per lb.

I have been planting English Winter Vetch for four years, and am well pleased with it as a hay crop. I don't think there is any plant that will make more to the acre and leave the land in so fine condition to plant corn and cotton. As a cover crop it is fine. I shall continue to plant vetch as long as I farm.—D. U. ADDY, Lexington Co., S. C., May 21, 1910.

The Vetch I bought of you last year looks fine now. I sowed it in the corn the last plowing and I want to do the same thing again. Vetch and peas keep the land covered all the year. I plow under one and sow the other.—A. B. ROBERTSON, Albemarle Co., Va., June 10, 1911.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Makes Splendid Fall, Winter and Spring Pasturage—Fine for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape for fall sowing should be put in in July, August or September. It makes a large-yielding, nutritious, succulent green feed or pasturage all through the fall, winter and early spring. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover, and it makes a first-class crop either for sowing alone, or, for grazing during the fall and winter, can be sown with Crimson Clover. Rape can be successfully sown both in the fall and spring. Early fall seeding, however, give the best results. Rape is best sown in drills at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds per acre; or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 pounds per acre should be used.

There are other kinds of Rape than the Dwarf Essex, which are grown for their seed-producing qualities to make oil. These do not, however, make the growth of forage that the Dwarf Essex does, but are quite often sold for forage because the seed can be sold at a low price. We do not handle anything but the true Dwarf Essex.

Price of our true Dwarf Essex Rape: By express, 1b., 10 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. per lb.; in 50-lb. lots and over, 6 cts. per lb. When ordered to be sent by mail, add 8 cts. lb. for postage.

Dwarf Essex Rape Gives Very Satisfactory Results

The Dwarf Essex Rape has given very satisfactory results with me on good land or made so by manuring. Have used it for hogs only.—J. R. DOZIER, Pitt Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

Rape Seed Made a Fine Crop

Your Rape seed made a fine crop; just the thing for hog and chicken grazing.—JNO. B. IVES, Iredell Co., N. C., October 4, 1910.

Hogs Like Dwarf Essex Rape Very Much

I had good success with your Dwarf Essex Rape Seed. They gave us perfect satisfaction and we are much infatuated over Dwarf Essex Rape. Our hogs like it very much, and we will plant more in a few days; as soon as we hear from you, will send order, and whenever in need of seed, will order from you as we find they are the best seed we ever planted.—P. H. GRAY, C. L. GRANT, Edgecombe Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

Dwarf Essex Rape Makes an Enormous Amount of Green Food

Dwarf Essex Rape furnishes an enormous amount of green feed for sheep, hogs or cattle, and can be grown early or late. No hog or sheep grower can afford to be without it.—W. E. COOK, Nottoway Co., Va.

Sown at Last Working of Corn makes fine Pasture

I have sown the Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and like it very much for sheep and hogs. I sowed it in corn at last cultivation, and it made a good lot of pasture after corn was removed.—J. N. HANGER, Louisa Co., Va.

Canada Field Peas

Canada Field Peas sown in November or December, and covered deeply, come up early in the spring and grow off rapidly as soon as the weather opens. They usually make a splendid yield, which can be fed green or cured for hay; also makes a good soil-improver when turned under like cowpeas or clover, but its greatest value is as a peas to one bushel of winter or rust-proof oats to the acre. Or, if sown by themselves, forage crop. Canada Field Peas are best sown with oats, at the rate of one bushel of sow one and a half bushels to the acre. They should be covered deeply with a heavy harrow, or plowing them in with a single-horse plow is probably the best. Sowing oats is a decided advantage, as they help hold the peas off the ground, enabling them to make a better growth, and as both mature together, they should make a splendid combination of feed, greatly relished and very nutritious for all farm animals. The Canada Field Pea is entirely different from the Cow or Stock Peas. It is really a field variety of the English or Garden Peas. It is very extensively used as a field crop in Canada and the northern States. **Price, about \$1.80 per bushel;** cotton bags, 18c. extra. Price fluctuates.

Canada Field Peas Sown in Fall Made a Heavy Crop

The Canada Field Peas that I planted last fall grew finely and I made a heavy crop.—R. S. DAVIS, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

Made About 20 Tons Fine Pea-Oat Hay

You may use my name anyway you like about the peas and oats I got from you this year. I made a very heavy crop and as pretty as any one ever saw grow. I housed on 10 bushels of Peas and 10 of oats, 35 very big cart-loads. I do not know how many tons but should think at least 20 tons.—GEO. E. AMES, Northampton Co., Va., September 3, 1910.

Consider Canada Field Peas one of the Best Forage Crops Grown

I have been sowing Canada Field Peas for several years, and consider them one of the best forage crops I ever saw. They yield abundant crop and come at a time in the season when feed is scarce and high; besides, they improve rather than diminish the land. I am going to sow this year in December with oats and cover deep, and I find they do the best to get them either in December or very early in the spring. So often the land is wet early and not in condition to work. I follow the Canada Pea with the Black Pea, using this rotation in preference to corn. I get more feed at the same time improve the land.—A. V. STURGEON, Nansemond Co., Va.



Canada Field Peas

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE



WILL FURNISH MORE PASTURAGE DURING THE FALL, WINTER, SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER THAN ANY OTHER MIXTURE YOU CAN SOW.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter turf oats and winter vetches, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results. It will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring and early summer pasture that can be put in. Farmers will be surprised at the large amount of rich and nutritious pasture that it will furnish. For a quick-growing, one-season pasture, Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is unsurpassed.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture should be sown at the rate of two to three bushels per acre any time in August, September or October. The earlier the better. Price \$1.10 per bushel of 50 pounds. In five bushel lots and over, \$1.05 bus. Special prices on large lots.

I am pleased with your Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture. Will want more this season.—W. H. LAMB, Perquimans Co., N. C., May 15, 1911.

I am well pleased with the Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture. Expect to use some more this fall.—JNO M. RODMAN, Chester Co., S. C., May 18, 1911.

We have used your Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture for several years, and find it very satisfactory.—GREGORY CONDER MULE CO., Richland Co., S. C., May 15, 1911.

I am very well pleased with your Grain Pasture Mixture. I sowed some for chicken pasture on very poor land and it did excellently. I want to be able to sow double the quantity this coming fall.—EDW. F. PITTINGER, Appomattox Co., Va., June 9, 1910.

I consider Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture very fine indeed. I have had several head of hogs on an acre since February, and one horse. My brood sow is too fat, and I am compelled to reduce her flesh, as she will farrow some time in July. My horse is big and fat, and has eaten very little rough feed and only four ears of corn three times a day—in all twelve ears a day. I have just finished planting the plat of land in corn and peanuts, and must say that I never worked such stubble land in my life. It is as mellow and friable as if it had been worked previous to my bedding it out. I think my order for seed the coming fall will be quite large, as I am talking it up to all that I can, as I see the need of it so much.—J. H. MOORE, Lexington Co., S. C., May 23, 1910.

Winter Rye

This crop is used all over the South as a winter cover crop for fall, winter and spring pasture, early green food, and for green manuring, as well as for grain. Rye is very hardy and will grow on poorer land than other grain crops. It makes good winter and spring pasture, and, if sown early enough, makes a good fall pasture also. It is a good spring soil-ing crop, giving the earliest green feed, makes a fair quality of hay if cut before it is fully headed out. Used for a grain crop, its straw makes the best of bedding for cattle and horses and if carefully threshed, sells at high prices for collar making and other manufacturing purposes. It is also an excellent green crop for turning under in the early spring. While it does not add nitrogen to the soil, as the clovers do, it makes a good deal of humus, and thus improves the texture of wornout soils. It is very extensively grown, and succeeds well throughout the South. Rye can be very satisfactorily sown at the last working of corn or cotton, or it can be sown by itself from July to November. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. Price, about \$1.10 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request, or will fill orders sent us at price prevailing at the time the order is received.

I have only raised the Winter Rye for green feed. It has been perfectly satisfactory for this. I have found all your seeds, fertilizers, etc., to be strictly first-class and perfectly satisfactory in every way.—CHAS. M. FOSS, Greeneville Co., Va., May 23, 1908.

Little Wonder Seeder

The Little Wonder is the simplest and least expensive of seeders. Works on the principle of the "Cyclone." It will do splendid work with clover, timothy, millet, alfalfa and similar seeds. It is not so well adapted for oats, cow peas, etc., as the Cyclone, for the reason that the sack is not so large. For a low-priced seeder for clover and heavy grass seeds, the Little Wonder will give excellent results. Price, \$1.25 each.



Cyclone Seed Sower

A POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY SOLD.

This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows clover, timothy, red top orchards grass, alfalfa, oats, rye, wheat, millet, buckwheat, turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Clover seed is sown a width of 18 feet; timothy, 15 feet; alfalfa, 20 feet; wheat, 25 feet; millet, 18 feet; oats, 18 feet. Thus, it will be seen that one operator can sow from 40 to 60 acres per day, according to the kind of seed. Price, \$1.50 each.

Winter Barley

The particular value of Barley in the South is for fall, winter and spring grazing, and to cut as it is heading out to use as a hay crop. In sections where it is difficult to grow the regular grasses for hay, the use of grain crops, such as barley, rye, wheat and oats, is very desirable. All of these crops make most nutritious feed, and cure in first-class shape to take the place of hay. It should always be remembered, however, that where desired for this purpose, these grain crops should be cut before fully headed out. Barley stands out more and really makes better fall, winter and spring grazing than either rye or wheat. Cut for hay, it cures splendidly and is superior in nutritive and feeding qualities to timothy hay. It is so easily grown and succeeds so well throughout the South, that it should be much more largely grown. It can be constantly grazed during the winter and spring and is ready to cut two weeks ahead of wheat. It is well adapted for seeding at the last working of corn or cotton and prevents winter-leaching and washing of soils by winter rains. Sow at the rate of from 1½ to 2 bushels per acre, broadcast.

Our barley is choice Southern-raised seed, which is the only kind that should be sown in this section. Price fluctuates. The present price is \$1.00 per bushel. We will quote prices at any time upon request.

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower FOR SOWING SEED, GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.



The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seed, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.

I am very much pleased with the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower I bought of you. It gives entire satisfaction. It is a great labor saver over the old way. I sowed about one hundred acres and got the best and most even stand I ever got of grass and clover.—JAMES A. MCBEE, Knox Co., Tenn.

The Best Oats for Fall Sowing

In the Middle and South Atlantic States the fall seeding of oats is decidedly to be recommended in preference to spring seeding. The yields are decidedly better; the fall-sown oats mature earlier and the land can usually be prepared in better shape in the fall than in the spring. Fall seeding interferes less with other work than does spring seeding, and poorer land and less fertilizer can be used for the fall-sown crop. The fall-sown crop also furnishes a cover for the soil during the winter and prevents washing, and where sown early enough, the oats can be grazed during open weather in the winter and early spring without material injury to the crop afterwards.

The fall-sown oats almost invariably yield more than the spring oats, owing to their earlier maturity, stronger growth and greater freedom from disease. Even if a part of the stand is lost from winter-killing, the plants which are left stool vigorously, so that the stand at harvest is much better than was apparent in early spring. Fall-sown oats also grow more vigorously and mature from ten days to two weeks earlier than those sown in the spring. This early maturity often marks the difference between success and failure, as later maturing grain is more likely to be injured by storms or drought and by rust and other plant diseases.

Oats require comparatively cool weather for their best growth, so that those which mature earliest usually yield best, as conditions are better suited to their development. The early maturity incident to fall seeding also allows the crop to be removed from the land earlier than spring seeding, giving more time for the preparation of the soil, seeding and growth of the following crop.

The best varieties for fall seeding are the Appler, Red Rust proof and Virginia Gray Winter Oats. The Appler and Rust Proof can be sown from September to November; Virginia Gray Winter Oats should be put in in September, or certainly early in October. Late seedings of these oats do not do as well as of other varieties. When sown early, however, the Virginia Gray Winter Oat usually gives the largest crop of any oats in this section.



Appler Oats

Appler Oats,

A SPLENDID SOUTHERN WINTER RUST-PROOF OAT

The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, buncly heads and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Ga., who by careful growing and selection, bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. These oats have been grown in this section for several years, and have stood the winter equally as well as our Virginia Gray Winter Oats.

Price of Appler Oats, 95 cts. per bushel; 10-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel
Prices fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time or fill orders at lowest prices prevailing at time order is received.

Virginia Gray Winter Oats

(Also Called Winter Turf Oats)

The best and hardiest of oats, particularly valuable for fall seeding, standing the winter better than any other kinds. They yield ordinarily from 40 to 60 bushels per acre, but yields of over a hundred bushels per acre, under favorable circumstances, have been reported to us several times by our customers. They are considered altogether the best and surest cropping oats for fall seeding. The grain is of a dark gray color, with a distinct stripe, heavier than the ordinary oat, and weighs 35 to 40 lbs. to the measured bushel. When sown early they make a good growth before winter sets in, and furnish excellent grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring, without injury to the grain crops afterwards. Their turfing and stooling qualities are remarkable, and under anything like favorable conditions they soon spread and cover the ground with a thick, heavy growth. The best time to sow winter oats is in September, although they are frequently seeded as late as the middle of November. Earlier seeding, however, is best. They should be sown at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre.

Prices fluctuate. **Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand, 90 cts. per bushel; 10 bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel; choice quality, 80 cts. per bushel, bags included.** Special prices on large lots.

The Virginia Gray Winter Oats bought of you last fall are fine now. They are the best winter oats I can get for our climate. They stand the hard winter better than any I have ever planted. When I sow them I can always depend on getting a good stand.—W. J. WORRELL, Southampton Co., Va., May 25, 1909.

I have finished threshing my crop of Virginia Gray Winter Oats, average yield per acre on a 50-acre field, 41 bushels; weight from thresher, 38 lbs. per bushel.—RALPH IZARD, Spotsylvania Co., Va., July 2, 1908.

Bancroft Oats

A fine, heavy and improved strain of the Georgia Rust-Proof Oats, very popular and highly recommended as one of the largest yielding and most productive rust-proof varieties. They are equally adapted for fall and spring sowing. For fall seeding they are best sown in September or early in October. The Bancroft stands up well and produces more oats to the stalk than any oats we have ever known, and at the same time stools out well, and is altogether a most productive and satisfactory variety. **Per bushel, 95 cts.; in 5-bushel lots and over, 90 cts. per bushel.**

The Appler Oats are fine—the best I have ever had. They yield well in Rowan County. They also make a good spring oat to sow in March.—L. J. MESIMOR, Rowan Co., N. C., October 1, 1910.

The Appler Oats I bought of you last spring proved to be a fine kind of oats; made a large yield of good, heavy oats. Also the Red Rust Proof. I expect to sow the Appler and the Red Rust Proof next year. They are the best I ever saw for wet land. All other seed purchased of you proved satisfactory.—Z. T. GEE, Charlotte Co., Va., October 1, 1910.

I find the Appler Oats you sold me gave perfect satisfaction, yielding well and ripening early.—J. R. ERVIN, Caldwell, N. C., July 10, 1910.

I find the Appler Oats to be a very fine oat and suits our part of the State very well; makes a good yield.—J. L. CARSON, Alexander Co., N. C., July 11, 1910.

The Appler Oats are fine; the best oats I ever had. They were sown the last of October, and will be ready to cut in a few days. I got the best stand I ever had from any oats I ever sowed. They have branched off better and stand thicker in the field. I sowed ten bushels, and intend to sow the Appler again.—E. G. MEAD, Howell Co., November 5, 1910.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

This oat is very popular throughout the South, especially on the light sandy soils of the coast region. It is also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. It makes a large yield of fine, heavy grain. Rust-Proof Oats are sown both in the fall and spring, from September through March. Prices fluctuates. **Present price of our Southern-grown Trade-Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, 75 cts. per bushel; choice quality, 70 cts. per bushel.** We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

The Red Rust Proof Oats did fine for me this season. I will try them again this fall.—J. J. EASON, Wilson Co., May 26, 1909.

Burt Oats

A quick-growing, prolific and sure-cropping spring oat. While it is sometimes sown in the fall, we do not think it desirable for this purpose, the Appler, Winter and Rust-Proof Oats being, in our opinion, much better for fall seeding. **Price, 85 cts. bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 80 cts. per bushel.**

SEED WHEAT

We are very careful in securing seed wheats which we offer, to get them from the best and largest yielding crops grown throughout this section, and we have received the most flattering reports from our customers, as to the large and satisfactory yields obtained from our seed, and our trade in seed wheat has grown largely every year. We have to-day one of the largest trades in seed wheat in this country, a result due to the thoroughly recleaned and fine quality seed wheat which we supply to our customers.

PRICES OF SEED WHEAT FLUCTUATE.—The prices given below are those existing at the time our Fall catalog is printed, in July. The special issues of Wood's Crop Special, in September and October, will give the latest information and current prices on Seed Wheat at that time. We will mail Wood's Crop Special to anyone interested, upon request.

The varieties of wheat which we offer below are all classed as beardless varieties. It is very seldom, however, that the beardless varieties are entirely free from bearded heads. Whether this is due to "sport" or a tendency to revert back to the bearded varieties from which they were originally selected, or whether it is due to an occasional grain of bearded wheat getting mixed in from the threshers, it is impossible for us to state; but even the new varieties like Leap's Prolific have an occasional bearded head in same. We use every possible care in the securing of our stocks of seed wheat. In procuring the beardless varieties we always use every care to get them as free from bearded heads as possible, and the bearded varieties as free from beardless heads as possible; but owing to the varying nature of seed wheat, as above indicated, it is impossible for us to guarantee that beardless varieties, or bearded varieties, will be entirely free from bearded, or beardless heads, as the case may be.

Leap's Prolific—A splendid new variety, originating in the Shenandoah Valley. It is remarkable for its productiveness and fine quality of grain. The grain is flintier and of better milling qualities than the ordinary varieties. It is very uniform in its growth, stiff-strawed, healthy, strong grower, and early to ripen. One thing particularly noticeable about this variety is its stooling qualities, it being particularly superior in this respect, producing more stalks to plant than the ordinary wheats, more stalks to plant than the ordinary wheats. This, with the fine long heads which it produces means an increase in productiveness, and farmers who have sown this variety are enthusiastic in its praise, claiming it to be the best and most productive variety now on the market. We can recommend this wheat after three years' thorough trial, as being far superior to any Beardless Wheat grown in the states east of the Mississippi. It has proven its merit in Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland. The yield averages ten bushels to the acre more than other smooth-head wheats. **Price, bushel, \$1.60; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.50 per bushel.** Special prices on larger lots.

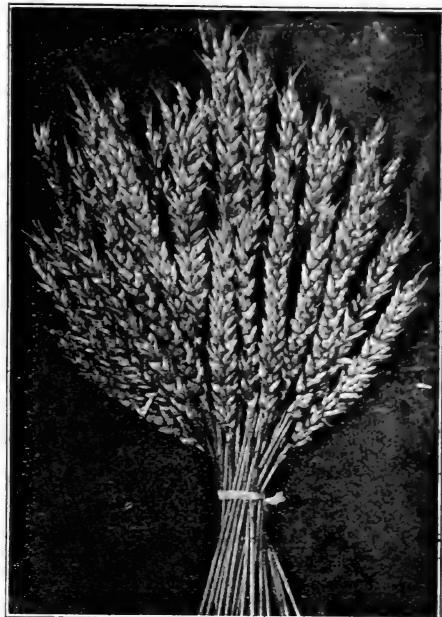
I have the prettiest growing crop of wheat I have ever seen anywhere, which is from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with heads, good and full, according to the condition of the ground on which it was sowed. This crop is from your Leap's Prolific. It seems to be a standing "AD" for this class of seed and is commented on favorably by everyone who passes my town lot and is an observer of growing crops.—J. A. STECK, Oconee Co., S. C., May 23, 1910.

The Leap's Prolific Wheat is promising a good yield; is very fine in every way.—ELAM HORST, Halifax Co., Va., May 19, 1910.

Klondyke Wheat—A new variety of beardless white wheat which originated in western New York, and has proven to be one of the best and largest yielding wheats grown in that section, a great many fields of Klondyke yielding forty bushels or more per acre. The grain is of a beautiful white, flinty appearance, and has a large, fine, white kernel, making the very best of milling wheat. It is remarkable for its stooling-out properties, which accounts for the large yields it has given. It stands up well and is resistant to adverse weather conditions. In sections where it has been grown, it is proving to be one of the most popular kinds in cultivation. We recommend to our customers desiring a white wheat only. White wheats do not seem to yield quite as much as the red wheats in the Southern States. **Price per bushel, \$1.70; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.65 per bushel.**

There is only one variety of wheat grown here which we can strongly recommend for seed, and that is the Klondyke, a white winter wheat that is exceptionally desirable on account of hardiness, freedom from rust, prolificness, beautiful appearance and desirable milling quality.—N. B. KENYON & SON, Genesee Co., N. Y., May 14, 1909.

Your Leap's Prolific and Klondyke both did splendid for me. I am sowing it again this fall.—J. P. HYDER, Butherford Co., N. C., November 21, 1910.



Fultz—An old standard variety which continues in favor in all sections. It has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy and usually free from rust. **Price, bushel, about \$1.50.**

Am well pleased with Leap's Prolific and Fultz Wheat. I never saw nicer in my life.—R. W. PEDIGO, Franklin Co., Va., December 3, 1910.

Red May—Popular southern variety, usually ripening in May in Georgia, but not so early in more northern States. It is an early-ripening, prolific sort. **Price, bushel, about \$1.50.** Special prices on large lots.

Purple Straw, or Blue Stem—A fine, productive wheat, in the South. Makes very best quality flour. **Price, bushel, about \$1.55.**

Harvest King—The advantages of this over other short-berry wheats are that it is a little larger grained and better milling wheat. It is really a beardless long-berry variety, the grain being as large and of equally good, if not better, milling qualities than the Lancaster and Fulcaster. In our tests at Hollybrook Farm, this variety made a most favorable comparison with other kinds, showing up large full heads, and of very uniform growth. Reports from our customers in regard to this kind are also very satisfactory, and we recommend it as one of the best of the smooth-head or beardless varieties in our list. **Price, bushel, \$1.55; 5-bushel lots and over, about \$1.50 per bushel.** Price fluctuates. Will quote special prices on large lots, or will mail our Crop Special, giving current prices, at any time upon request.

The wheat I ordered from you last fall came up all right. It certainly was fine wheat, and it is looking well. It has made more growth so far than home-grown seed by the side of it. Thanking you for your many past favors and wishing you success in the future.—M. A. RANDOLPH, Mitchell Co., N. C., December 20, 1909.

Golden Chaff—A new short-berry wheat; has been very largely grown throughout Southside Virginia, giving particularly satisfactory crop results, so much so that farmers in that section who have grown it in the past have been able to dispose of their crops at a considerable advance over the price of ordinary wheat for seed purposes. It is one of the earliest varieties to ripen: straw and chaff a beautiful golden color; grain well developed, hard and flinty, making a first-class milling wheat. Makes a strong and vigorous growth, and is singularly free from rust or blight. We regard this as a specially satisfactory variety, and one that is well adapted to the South. **Price, bushel, \$1.55; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.60 per bushel.** Special prices on large lots.

The Golden Chaff wheat we got from you last fall is looking fine. I have been using your seeds for years. Even when I do not order in my own name, I use and recommend Wood's Seeds to every one desiring first-class farm and garden seed.—R. B. TUPPIN, Bedford Co., Va., February 4, 1911.

SEED WHEAT, Long-Berry or Bearded Varieties

The Long-Berry or Bearded Wheats are usually considered superior in yielding qualities to the Short-Berry or Beardless varieties, and are more generally sown in our best wheat sections. They are also especially adapted to low grounds or good, rich soils. Bearded Wheats stand adverse weather conditions better than beardless varieties. They are particularly resistant to dews and wet weather, as the beards acts as a protector for the grain.

Australian Red—The Australian Red which we offer was grown in the State of Maryland, and in the section where it was introduced it has become a very popular kind. It has given most excellent yields, and we believe is bearded wheat. **Bushel, \$1.55; in 10-bushel lots and over, \$1.50 per bushel.**

Please send me your spring catalogue. I am going to order several different kinds of seed for my use; in 1908 I ordered twelve bushels of wheat through Messrs. Munday & Gash from your seed house. It was the finest in this neighborhood. Please send at once.—G. W. SMITH, JR., Caldwell Co., N. C., January 11, 1910.

Red Wonder—A most valuable variety of bearded wheat. It has a good stiff straw and stands up well. Large, flinty grains, and, taking it altogether, is one of the handsomest wheats we have in our list. The following is an extract from a recent letter from a prominent Rockingham county farmer: "The Red Wonder Wheat is the champion of all wheats ever sown in this county. It is estimated to run five bushels ahead of the best of other varieties in Rockingham county the past season." **Price, bushel, about \$1.50.**

I am very well satisfied with Red Wonder Wheat, and see no reason why I should sow any other kind on my farm, after four years seeding.—G. T. ROTH, Surry Co., N. C., May 26, 1909.

The Red Wonder Wheat I bought of you is looking fine. Heads all long, and I think it is filling well. The Golden Wheat has short straw, with heads of good length, and I believe it will give perfect satisfaction.—T. C. CUTHERSON, McDowell Co., N. C., May 24, 1909.

The Red Wonder Wheat that I bought of you last fall is the finest looking wheat in this section, and is two or three inches higher than my other wheat, and looks like it might do wonderful.—W. J. DURHAM, Chatham Co., N. C., May 28, 1909.

Dietz Mediterranean—A superior long-berry variety that has yielded well and given the best results wherever sown in this section. It makes one of the best milling wheats in existence, and millers always pay the top price for it. It stands up well, and stands adverse conditions of weather better than almost any other variety. We strongly recommend it to our customers as one of the most satisfactory of long-berry wheats in cultivation. **Price, per bushel, about \$1.50.**

Dietz Longberry Wheat is hardy, not liable to rust, excellent for milling purposes, and will give a fairly good yield every year. Some of the smooth-head varieties may occasionally make more per acre, but in ten consecutive years Dietz will grow more and better grain than any other wheat I have grown, and I have experimented with many varieties.—C. B. MORTON, Spotsylvania Co., Va., May 17, 1909.

Fulcaster—This cross-bred wheat, from the Fultz and Lancaster, is a valuable and popular sort. It is one of the best-yielding and most reliable wheats. Has unusually large heads, stands up well, and so far has been rust-proof. Brings the highest price as a milling wheat. Fulcaster Wheat is one of the hardest and most robust of all the wheats, standing adverse weather conditions better than any other kind. **Price, bushel about \$1.50.**

Farmers excited over that Fulcaster Wheat I bought from you, and a neighbor I sold it to says it is the best in North Carolina, in this part any way, and I have had some eight or ten to tell me they are wanting some of that wheat like you sold me. The grass seed gave entire satisfaction this season, the best yet.—RACHEL BUCHAN, Mitchell Co., N. C., June 14, 1909.

I have the Bearded Fulcaster Wheat I bought of you last fall, which made me a fine yield. The threshing crew who did my threshing the past season told me that my wheat was the best and cleanest wheat of the season.—L. W. MOODY, Stanley Co., N. C., September 20, 1909.

We consider the Fulcaster Wheat the best wheat for this section, and very few wheats are any better for any location, that grows winter wheat. It is an old wheat, and has withstood the test of many winters and storms, and still stands No. 1 in this section.—GEO. W. BEDELL, Henrico Co., Va., May 17, 1909.

Lancaster—An old standard variety of long-berry wheat greatly prized by millers, and always selling at the highest market price. It is the best variety for stiff or low grounds. **Price, bushel, about \$1.50.**

The wheat I bought of you last season made such a large yield per acre that it has caused a lot of people to order their seeds from you this season. I want to make a good yield again, so I want some more of your seed.—J. A. LAXTON, Caldwell Co., N. C.

The seed wheat and the fertilizer bought of you are doing fine. The neighbors are constantly asking what I did to make it look so at this time of the year. I used T. W. Wood & Sons' fertilizer and seed wheat.—J. ROY CALLIS, Mecklenburg Co., Va.

We expect to have 1,500 or 2,000 bushels of wheat to sell this season, and it will perhaps be ready for the market about the last of July. This was sown from the four varieties we purchased from you last fall (Klondike, Fulcaster, Fultz Mediterranean and Dietz Mediterranean), and at present the prospects for a splendid crop are the best we have yet seen. It is by far the prettiest and cleanest field of wheat we have ever seen. It is free from weeds, free from cockle and rye, and haven't seen a grain of cockle in the whole field, and it will, in our opinion, make about as fine seed as is possible to obtain.—F. P. COOPER & SONS, Cherokee Co., N. C., June 1, 1910.

Leap's Prolific Wheat—We have received so many satisfactory reports from our customers in regard to this wheat, that we are giving here extracts from these letters about this splendid yielding variety:

I bought five bushels of Leap's Prolific of you last fall and made a fine crop, yielding about 27 bushels to one, without fertilizers, and with a good, plump grain.—J. CARROLL MCKENNEY, Lancaster Co., Va., July 5, 1911.

Last fall I bought twenty-five bushels of Leap's Prolific Smooth-head Wheat from you, and raised the finest crop from same in our whole neighborhood. It was cut and threshed without a drop of rain on same.—W. H. STILES, Barlow Co., June 21, 1911.

Your Leap's Prolific Wheat turned out splendidly in yield and quality. Have had some of the product ground, and the miller says that the wheat is by all odds the finest that he has had to grind in years. The flour knocks 95 cts.-per-sack stuff silly.—J. A. STECK, Oconee Co., S. C., September 22, 1910.

I have tried many varieties of wheat, but Leap's Prolific is far better than any other. I raised 580 bushels of it this year, and have sold a great deal off. I bought of you last fall, and I do not think there was more than a dozen mixed heads in the field.—A. A. McCURRY, Hart Co., Ga., October 22, 1910.

White Pearl Onion Sets

These are unquestionably the best of onion sets for fall planting. They are entirely hardy, make a beautiful pearly onion of mild and excellent flavor, and are usually very profitable to grow either for sale as bunch green onions or as dry onions for early marketing. They are also excellent for home use, and we strongly recommend them for a profitable crop or for private garden. **Price, qt., 20c.; Peck, 90c.; \$2.75 per bushel.** Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time on request. Special price on large quantities.

The Pearl Onion Sets I bought of you last fall proved the most satisfactory of any sets I ever bought. We have had all the onions we could use this spring, and sweet and crisp, and only one peck of sets. All the seed I have ever bought of T. W. WOOD & SONS were up to the standard which they claim, and I have bought Crimson Clover, Sapping Clover, Orchard Grass, Millet, Timothy seed, Wheat, Oats, etc.; in short, nearly every kind of seed sold by a dealer.—R. ARMFIELD, M. D., Madison Co., N. C., May 17, 1911.

The White Pearl Onion Sets ordered of you last fall were entirely satisfactory, giving me a crop of nice early green onions, just what I wanted. Have also obtained good results from all other seed ordered of you.—V. B. CASEY, York Co., S. C., May 17, 1911.

I planted your White Pearl Onions last fall. This spring I marketed the first salable onions on our market. Will plant more this fall. They are far superior to anything I ever grew.—J. N. ZIGLAR, Forsyth Co., N. C., May 17, 1911.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasturage purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. August, September and October are the best months for fall sowing. Sown at this time, it will give you a nice green lawn through the winter, which gets well set before hot weather comes on. Lawn grass is also satisfactorily seeded even in November and early in December, provided the weather keeps open; but it is much better to get it in earlier if possible. Special circular telling how to prepare and care for lawns mailed free on request.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. Price, per qt., 25 cts.; if by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100-lb. lots an dover, 20 cts. lb.

It gives me great pleasure to express my opinion relative to the merits of WOOD'S Evergreen Lawn Grass. I have tried for a number of years to get a satisfactory lawn and without result. I now have a most excellent stand of grass, and I attribute the result largely to the merit of your seed and shall certainly continue using same.—C. C. NOTTINGHAM, Hamilton Co., Tenn., May 20, 1911.

I sowed twelve quarts of your Evergreen Velvet Lawn Grass seed. In thirty days my yard was green all over and at time of this writing, which is sixty days from time of sowing, it is almost impossible to find a place that is not entirely covered from view by the heavy green sod. It is the most remarkable growth I ever saw.—S. H. PERKINSON, Dinwiddie Co., May 3, 1911.

I planted your Evergreen Grass Seed in October. It is beautiful.—MRS. W. W. SHAW, Scotland Co., N. C., April 8, 1911.

Winter Lawn Grass for Bermuda Sods

The grass that we supply for this purpose will give a beautiful green lawn all through the winter, furnishing a beautiful green turf while the Bermuda is dormant and disappearing when the Bermuda comes on again in the summer to take its place. Rake or harrow the Bermuda sod in October or November, so as to roughen the soil, then sow the Winter Lawn Grass at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre, and rake, harrow or roll the seed in, so as to give it light covering. **Lb., 40 cts., postpaid.** By freight, 1b., 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb.

The Lawn Grass ordered from you and planted in April has come up nicely, although we have had unusually dry weather.—MRS. W. T. SPROTT, Columbus Co., N. C., May 8, 1911.

I am very much pleased with the lawn grass seed I got from you and sowed last November. I believe it is now the prettiest lawn I ever saw. I really have never seen anything to equal it.—J. R. STEELE, Marlboro Co., S. C., February 22, 1911.

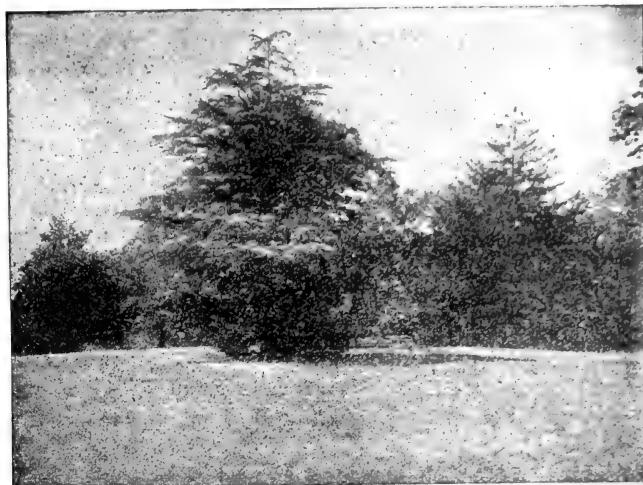
Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 or 50 lbs. per acre. **25 cts. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00.**

The Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass I bought from you last fall is a grand success. Everyone that sees it admires it. Several of my neighbors are having their yards ploughed and worked up preparing to sow grass next fall.—P. L. DAVIDSON, Iredell Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. to the acre. **Lb., 45 cts. postpaid.** By freight, 1b., 35 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.



A Beautiful Lawn on the Plantation of one of our Customers.

Special Grass Mixtures for Golf Courses

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the preparation of Special Mixtures for use on golf courses in the South and East. We are prepared to supply the following mixtures, which, with the proper attention, will give the best results:

No. 1—Fair Green Mixtures (Contains Bermuda Grass)

This mixture is especially recommended for all golf courses south of Virginia and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year round and at the same time will remain green through the heat of the summer. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; \$20.00 per 100 lbs.

No. 2—Fair Green Mixture

Contains the same grasses as the No. 1 Mixture, but without Bermuda Grass. This mixture is recommended for more northern latitude. Price, 20 cts. per lb.; \$18.00 per 100 lbs.

Putting Green Mixtures

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick velvety turf most desired by golfers. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; per 100 lbs. 22 cts. per lb.

Wood's Lawn Enricher

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks to obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutrient gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet, per acre. Price, 5-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.

I have one thing that is sufficiently good to convince the most skeptical, and that is the lawn that I built from your seed. It isn't any little two by four front lawn. I have a large grove surrounding my residence, barns and other buildings, which I enriched and sowed in your grass. Because it is so large I am constantly asked why I sowed so much. My reply is that it looks better, to which they are entirely ready to agree. I then take them to my poultry grounds proper and explain that I raised my chickens mainly in that pasture.—A. C. HOLLOWAY, Wake Co., N. C., May 10, 1911.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne

Alfalfa gives more Cuttings and a Larger Tonnage to the Acre than any other Grass or Clover Crop.

Alfalfa will yield more cuttings and larger yield of splendid, nutritious hay, on soils to which it is adapted, than any other crop. Its use in Virginia and other Southern States is increasing rapidly. Two large farmers in Virginia have now upwards of five hundred acres in alfalfa, and both are increasing the area devoted to the crop as rapidly as possible, as they find it more profitable than any other crop on the farm.

In South Carolina, decidedly increased attention is being given to alfalfa, and yields in that State have been reported as high as eight tons of cured hay to the acre, from six cuttings made in one year.

In Louisiana: Large planters there declare that profits from alfalfa, cost of labor considered, are larger than from cotton, and from all parts of the South we receive enthusiastic letters from customers who are making a profitable success of this crop.

After alfalfa is once established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season, of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the western States that are well set in alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays well for extra preparation to secure good land and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation. Alfalfa will do well on any good loam soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared. A heavy application of lime is of decided benefit, the most successful raisers of alfalfa using as much as 2,000 to 5,000 lbs. per acre. It is also preferable to sow alfalfa on land that has a porous or gravelly sub-soil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

Alfalfa seed sown this fall, the end of August or during September, will, under favorable conditions, yield three or four cuttings the next season. It is most desirable to cut alfalfa frequently, particularly the first season, and it should always be cut just as it is coming out into bloom. The frequent cutting thickens out the stalk and makes it stool out and grow off better, making, with proper care, increased yields at successive cuttings throughout the year. The frequent cuttings the first year, too, enable the alfalfa to get the better of any weeds that may grow with the alfalfa. After alfalfa gets thoroughly established it will hold its own against weeds.

A firm seed-bed is of first importance. For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page ... Alfalfa seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Our alfalfa seed is the best grade, strong germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves both for purity and germination. It is entirely free from dodder.

Price, Trade-Mark Brand Seed, by freight, lb., 22 cts.; per bushel of 60 lbs., \$12.00. Prices fluctuate. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

Our Alfalfa Seed almost absolutely pure

Please reserve for me forty pounds of Alfalfa seed like the sample you sent me. As the cultivation of Alfalfa in this section is an experiment, I was exceedingly anxious to have the seed absolutely pure and so I sent a sample of the seed you sent me to the Agricultural Department at Washington for analysis and am happy to say that it showed up almost absolutely pure.—A. H. SLOCUM, Cumberland Co., N. C., February 22, 1910.

Alfalfa made five cuttings in one year

Your Alfalfa seed has given me entire satisfaction. I have cut five times this year and will get another light cutting. Being a pioneer with alfalfa in my community, I have been instrumental in some orders you get for seed. I always recommend your house, as your seed has always proved satisfactory.—THOS. L. MOORE, Greenwood, S. C., September 16, 1908.

Alfalfa made nine cuttings a year in Florida

I have been for several years experimenting with Alfalfa, and all the clovers on the soils of Florida, and I have had a great many failures, but I still stuck at it, as I felt quite sure that I would eventually succeed in growing Alfalfa and all the clovers. I have at last succeeded beyond my fondest hopes. The Alfalfa is now growing on my place *more luxuriantly than it does in any State in the Union*—at any rate, that is the opinion given by many Alfalfa growers from the Northern States, who have been here to see it—and the Alsike Clover is the finest growth I have ever seen in my country. The Alfalfa produces *nine cuttings a year*. It really gives more than that, but I don't dare to say more than nine. My success is causing great excitement down here, especially among the many who have recently bought land in the Everglades.—J. M. HASSALL, Palm Beach Co., Fla., April 21, 1911.



ALFALFA

"The Money-Making Hay Crop."

"First effort with Alfalfa fine—made two cuttings June 7th"

The result of my first effort with alfalfa is fine. Sowed seed bought of you in last September, and have already cut two nice crops, and the next growth is six inches high. The farmers around here are asking me about the crop and are becoming interested.—L. P. WOODWARD, Wilson Co., N. C., June 7, 1909.

"Ten acres Alfalfa sown in August made two crops hay by July"

The ten acres sown with your seed last August came up nicely, and we have already clipped two crops of nice alfalfa hay.—L. R. HUYETT & SONS, Jefferson Co., W. Va., July 21, 1908.

Got a fine stand of Alfalfa from Our Seed

I sowed the Alfalfa seed soon after receiving it, and I guess every seed came up, by the looks of it. Got a fine stand for an experiment.—F. A. BEENGARDT, Marion Co., Fla., March 18, 1911.

I sowed my Alfalfa about three years ago, after a most thorough preparation of land containing five acres. I got a splendid stand, but it turned yellow and died. The following fall I sowed the same land in Crimson Clover and Vetch, which I turned under, and then again sowed Alfalfa, after again preparing the land thoroughly. Now I have a fine stand; have cut it once and it is again ready to cut. It is the prettiest I ever saw, and I can safely say I think it can be grown in any part of Tidewater section.—H. J. LAWRENCE, Southampton Co., Va., June 2, 1910.

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seed

The clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes or other grass or forage plants. The presence of lime in the land seems necessary for the best success with clovers, and a good application of lime is always of decided benefit to both clover and alfalfa, and on soils deficient in lime it is sometimes uncertain to get good stands whereas, when lime is used freely, it nearly always results in good stands and good crops of clover. The best time to apply lime is either before plowing or just after the land is broken up; before harrowing; and the quantity of lime usually applied is from 1,000 lbs. per acre on light or loamy land, and 2,000 lbs. per acre on heavy or stiff lands. An application of land plaster, at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, as a top dressing in the spring, will also benefit the clover very considerably. The best fertilizer to use, either at seeding down clover or as a top-dressing, is ground animal bone.

Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but is improving the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. The clovers are also almost indispensable for best results in hay and pasturage mixtures.



Red Clover

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium pratense*)

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover is perennial and will yield crops several years from one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Timothy, both for hay and pasturage. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present Price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, by freight, lb., 18 cts.; bushel about \$10.00. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

I had an opportunity to compare your Trade Mark Red and Alsike Clover seed to-day with seed bought on the open market by one of our best farmers; your seed all clean and plump; his I would not sow on rented land, let alone my own. It was foul, split, shrivelled; not worth anything in my judgment.—DR. W. R. TULLOSS, Prince William Co., Va., March 28, 1910.

Just received the clover seed bought of you, which were in good condition, nice and clean also your "Crop Special" with which I am delighted, as it contains the information I most needed in regard to clover. Would like to receive the binder for the "Crop Special."—J. M. RICHARDSON, Jackson Co., Ga., January 18, 1911.

Best Time and Method of Seeding

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clovers when sown at the last working of corn are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better than sowing at any other time. A firm seed-bed is of prime necessity, and, when sown at the last working of a corn crop, the conditions are usually very good for giving good stands of clover. The clovers can also be sown either by themselves or with a grain crop, the end of August or during September, and further South, early in October. Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best month for seeding Alfalfa or Lucerne in the fall are August and September. Alfalfa, or Lucerne, should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush-harrow or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance, if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

For Late Summer and Fall Seedings

it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust and then sow your grass and clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

The Sapling Clover did fine. Some of it was 4½ feet high. Your Red Top is also fine, free from weeds, trash, etc.—Grant Compton, Fredell Co., N. C., January 11, 1909.

I have a fine stand from the Sapling Clover I bought of you last spring. Everybody who sees it says it is the finest they ever saw.—C. W. Robertson, Albemarle Co., Va., February 14, 1911.

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself or with Timothy. Six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. **Price, Trade Mark Brand, Mammoth, or Sapling Clover, 1b., 18 cts.; about \$10.25 per bushel of 60 lbs.** Price fluctuates. We expect lower prices when new crop comes in.

I will write you in regard to Sapling Clover which I raised from seed bought of you in the fall of 1909 and sowed with wheat with a drill—one peck of clover seed per acre with wheat, used two hundred pounds Acid Phosphate Fertilizer. Wheat used was one bushel and a peck. The clover-hay was mowed about the 10th of July.

I had in ten acres, ranging in height from four feet to seven feet. Mowed 2,500 pounds per acre. All the farmers around say it beats anything of the kind they ever saw grow here.—JOHN HAYNE, Powhatan Co., Va., January 17, 1911.

Alsike Clover, (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Alsike Clover grows thicker and is finer in growth than Red Clover, making better hay and probably more and better grazing. It is also harder, resisting extremes of heat and drouth and also severely cold weather to a remarkable extent. It succeeds on a variety of soils, light upland loamy lands, as well as stiff bottom lands. The good qualities of Alsike are being rapidly appreciated everywhere. It is surer to give a good stand and make good crops than either the Red or Mammoth Clover, and in sections where these clovers have been uncertain. Alsike is superseding them almost altogether.

Particularly is this so in the State of Tennessee, where Alsike is being very extensively and generally used. In this section the use of Alsike is growing rapidly, not only for sowing by itself, but also in mixture with Red and Mammoth Clovers. It is also admirably adapted for sowing with timothy for hay.

The seed of Alsike Clover, being much smaller than the Red or the Mammoth Clover, does not have to be sown so thickly, and consequently it costs less to seed an acre than of either the Red or Mammoth Clover. The quantity of seed per acre when sown alone is 6 to 8 lbs. Sown in mixture with other grasses or clover, 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient. **Present price of Trade-Mark Brand Alsike Clover, 18 cts. per lb.; \$10.00 per bushel.** Price fluctuates. We will fill orders sent to us at lowest prevailing prices, or will quote prices at any time.

I bought a bushel of Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover last spring and mixed it about half and half with Timothy and sowed the seed on a piece of land that was in wheat. I don't believe I ever saw a better set of clover. I believe when the farmers of this section get to sowing Alsike Clover they will find it to be the clover best suited to thin land.—CHAS. F. STOWERS, Tazewell Co., Va., May 18, 1911.

I had an opportunity to compare your "Trade Mark" Red and Alsike Clover seed to-day with seed bought in the open market by one of our best farmers. Your seed all clean and plump; his I would not sow on rented land, let alone my own. It was foul, split and shriveled; not worth anything in my judgment.—DR. W. R. TULLOS, Shenandoah Co., Va., March 28, 1910.

The Alsike Clover that I bought of you last spring came all right and I got a fine stand. Some came in bloom this fall. Think it will do all right. The Mammoth or Sapling did all that could be expected. It surely was a fine seed, clean of filth.—P. T. ROSS, Shenandoah Co., Va., October 14, 1908.

I have had very good success with the Alsike Clover seed I bought of you, and shall want some more of it next spring. I like it better than the Red Clover, because it will grow on lighter soil and make finer hay, too.—HENRY HARDER, Amelia Co., Va., October 8, 1908.

I am well pleased with the Grass and Clover Seed that Bright & Pratt ordered from you for me last spring. I sowed six acres of low bottom land in Red Top Clover. I have a nice stand of grass, and the clover made a large yield of hay last fall. I like the Alsike Clover better than any clover I have seen in this section. I saw the man that cut the clover put his rule on lots of bunches that was from 20 to 30 inches long. I am going to sow more grass and clover this spring.—J. LUTHER ELLIOTT, McDowell Co., N. C., January 22, 1911.



Alsike Clover

Burr Clover

For South Atlantic and Gulf States this is a most valuable winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. It is also well adapted for use in regular pasturages, and will give a considerable increase in the quantity of pasturage just at a time when it is most appreciated.

The plant matures its seed early in the spring, and produces seed abundantly after the first year, and no reseeding is necessary, unless the clover has been pastured so closely as to prevent it from maturing seed. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of Bermuda roots. This scarifying is also beneficial to the Bermuda Grass.

Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which precede Alfalfa.

Burr Clover produces its seeds in slender, prickly pods, which come spirally wound up into a ball or boll.

This seed is very hard to thresh out, and we can only offer the Southern-raised seed in the burrs. Some of our farmers claim that the Southern Burr Clover grows larger than the California-grown, although it was originally called the "California or Burr Clover." Price of the seed is as follows: **California-raised seed, cleaned, 1b., 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, 1b., 25 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. per lb. Southern-raised seed, in the burr, not cleaned, 1b., 20 cts.**

I cannot say enough in the praise of Burr Clover. I think that Burr and Crimson Clovers, with the Vetches, have done, or will do, more for Southern pastures and red clay hills than anything since the advent of the cow-peas.—N. E. STAFFORD, Marion County, S. C.

Japan Clover

Adapted for spring and summer seeding only. For full information, see Annual Descriptive Catalog issued in January. By freight, 1b., 25 cts.; bushel of 25 pounds, \$5.00.

Bermuda Grass

One of the most valuable pasturage grasses for the far South. Full information and description is contained in our Spring Catalog. Recommended for spring seeding only. **Per lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By freight, 1b., 90 cts.

White Clover, (*Trifolium Repens*)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 or 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15. **Price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed, 1b., 35 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.** Special prices on large lots.

The Clovers as Soil Improvers

Like all leguminous plants, the clovers draw largely for their sustenance from the atmosphere gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; their roots penetrate deeply drawing from the sub-soil, thus acting as a soil-improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition. In some sections of the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It should be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied they were sown in clovers. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to wornout lands.

Strawberry Plants

We call special attention to the list of strawberry plants we offer on page 11 of this catalog.

This list embraces the best and most profitable varieties grown. Varieties which have been tested and found adapted to this section, and which are grown on the largest scale for profit by our shippers and fruit growers. To parties requiring large quantities we shall be pleased to make special prices on request. In writing state about the quantities and varieties you are likely to require.

Wood's High-Grade Grass Seed

THE FALL SEEDING OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEED is to be specially recommended. The end of August and during September is best for seeding grasses and clovers in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further south.

BEST METHOD OF PREPARATION AND SEEDING.—A good, firm seed-bed is prime importance, and to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding, if possible. It should then be harrowed and re-harrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower—the latter is best—and they cover by rolling; or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable as it firms the soil and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effects.

The descriptions that we give in this catalog are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER AND ALL FARM SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this catalog is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

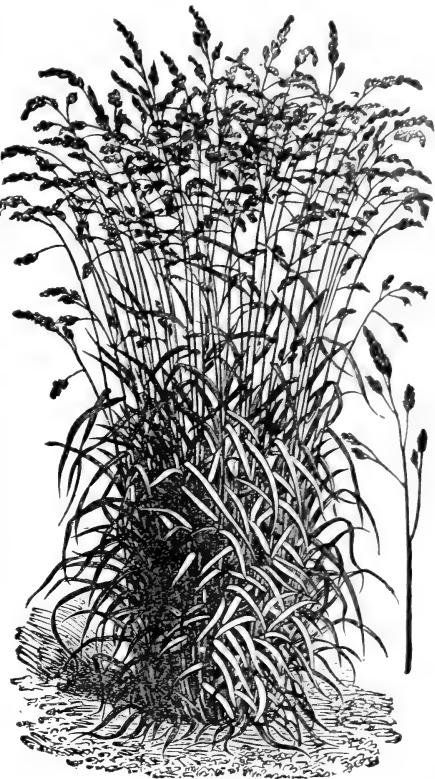
Orchard Grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*)



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower, and yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years in increasing value with proper treatment. It is succulent and nutritious, and when mowed requires only a few days of seasonable weather to start it growing again, and usually two good crops of hay can be cut in a season. Orchard Grass is also excellently adapted as a pasture grass, and also succeeds in shady situations, such as orchards, parks, etc., better than most other grasses. Orchard Grass succeeds and grows upon nearly all soils that are not saturated with water. It does best, however, on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it will succeed very well even on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It matures early, and is excellently adapted for sowing with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, and this mixture is very highly recommended. Orchard Grass fields can be kept in a continuous state of productiveness, provided a light seeding is made early each spring, should any bare spots appear in the field, and an occasional top-dressing of stable manure or ground bone during the winter will fully maintain its productiveness.

Orchard Grass can be sown either in the spring or fall, although it is best sown in the spring. Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, or if sown with Red Clover, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of Orchard Grass and 8 lbs. of clover are the quantities usually sown. Also see under "Tall Meadow Oat Grass" for suggested combination with that grass. Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand: Per lb., 25 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.25; choice quality seed, per bu., \$2.10. Price fluctuates. Will quote price at any time upon request.



Orchard Grass

Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Also Called Evergreen Grass.

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of five pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass Seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price, lb., 18 cts. Trade-Mark Brand seed, bus. of 11 lbs., \$2.10. Price fluctuates; existing prices on request at any time.

Italian Rye Grass, The Quickest Growing of Hay Grasses

Sown in the fall, Italian Rye Grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasture during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other

grasses or clovers, and some of our customers have had excellent results when sowing in combination with Crimson Clover to be used for pasture and hay. It succeeds very well on all soils, and is particularly recommended for rich or heavy low grounds, and it will stand more overflow than any other grass with which we have had experience. Italian Rye Grass is principally recommended for fall seeding, and can be sown during August, September and October. It should be sown at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, and, as it is an annual, it requires seeding each year. It should be cut when heading out for hay. Present price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed, per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.20; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel. Special price on large lots.

Fine Success with Rye Grass Sown with Crimson Clover

I had good success with Italian Rye Grass and Crimson Clover sown together this year, getting one crop of crimson clover and one crop of rye grass, about 2½ tons altogether, from one acre.—F. A. YONGE, Fairfax Co., Va., July 25, 1909.

Italian Rye Grass Fine for an Early Hay Crop

This is the third year I have sown your Italian Rye Grass. I simply think it is fine to cut as an early crop, and the finest thing I ever saw with annual clover for a pasture. It will come a month earlier than anything I can find for grazing cows.—MR. H. P. HARRELL, Wake County, N. C.

Italian Rye Grass in Mixture Makes Splendid Crop

I used the mixture of Clover, Orchard and Italian Rye Grass, and it has given me a splendid crop of grass. It is fine.—ZEB. V. WALSER, Davidson County, N. C.

Always Sows Italian Rye with other Grasses

We have used Italian Rye Grass for ten years with much success. It germinates easily and withstands the coldest winters. We generally use it in the following mixture—viz.: Twenty lbs. orchard grass, 10 lbs. clover, 10 lbs. Italian Rye Grass—a total of 40 lbs. per acre. We have never sown any land without including the Italian Rye. Cattle are very fond of it.—GEORGE L. PHIFER, Steward, School for the Deaf and Dumb, Burke County, N. C.

Italian Rye Grass Makes a Fine Winter Lawn in Florida

I have used the Italian Rye Grass for a winter lawn and find it just what I have wanted for everything else is gray in winter.—W. C. LEWIS, Leon County, Fla.

Italian Eye Grass

Perennial Rye Grass

Both this and the Italian Rye Grass make a quicker and more leafy growth than any of the other grasses. Sown in the fall, they make a dense, thick, matted growth, which makes a beautiful green appearance, and will furnish most excellent grazing all through the winter and spring, and will furnish good yields of hay; but the Perennial Rye Grass is probably better adapted for pasture or lawn purposes, as it will last longer for this purpose than the Italian Rye Grass.

Perennial Rye Grass does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. It is also admirably adapted for sowing on Bermuda Grass sod, and gives most excellent satisfaction and results in combination with this grass, filling in the time in the fall, winter and early spring when the Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. The Perennial Rye Grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in connection with Bermuda Grass in the far South. Can be sown any time up to the end of October, but early seeding gives best results. Sow at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. If it is desired to sow on Bermuda Grass sods, run a cut-away or sharp-tooth harrow over the grass sod before seeding, and then run the harrow over afterwards, so as to give a slight covering. This harrowing will not injure, but will really benefit the Bermuda Grass sod the succeeding year, and you will, in addition, have a beautiful green carpet for pasture all through the winter, early spring and summer. Price of our Trade Mark Brand Seed, per bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.10; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.00 bushel.

I think Perennial Rye Grass is a fine grass for winter grazing, sown in September, on either light sandy or heavy soils. I believe it would make good hay on good soil. I broadcasted stable manure and lined a red clay gall spot, and it grew about knee high on same. Very little of anything would grow there before, not even black peas.—FRANK B. LLOYD, Edgecomb County, N. C.

I have been buying grass seed for more than thirty years, but I have never bought of any one who gives me the satisfaction that I got from you. Your seeds have not only proved good and reliable, but have always come in good shape and plainly marked. I always recommend your firm to my farmer friends.—C. M. FARRAR, Putnam Co., W. Va.



Arctic, or Rescue Grass, (*Bromus*, *Unioloides*)

Makes Fine Winter Grazing or a Good Early Hay Crop

Rescue Grass can be sown any time from August to the middle of October. The ground should be thoroughly plowed and prepared as for other grasses and clovers. The seed should be sown broadcast and covered to an average depth of about one inch. Sow at the rate of 25 to 40 lbs. per acre. It is very spreading, and quite shortly after it comes up will form a permanent sod, capable of standing any amount of grazing. The first year after sown it will furnish considerable grazing in the winter and into the spring, and if stock is taken off it by the first of April, it will grow rapidly, making a large yield of excellent and nutritious hay. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. It is easily cured and possesses high feeding value, with all proper constituents. It is an excellent grass to sow on sandy land, hill-sides, ditches or embankments, as its roots spread out and hold the soil, preventing washing and gullies. The use of Rescue Grass is extending very rapidly all through the South wherever it has been introduced. It is the standard grass in Texas for winter pasturage, and is found growing there on large areas of prairie ground, forming almost the sole grazing crop for cattle in winter. Price, per lb., 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 13 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 12 cts. per lb.

I cannot get any clover seed and grass seeds anywhere that are as clean and good as yours. I have been ordering my seed from you about seven years and have gotten first-class seeds every time.—H. K. RAMSEY, Madison Co., N. C., December 23, 1909.

The grass seed ordered of you last fall gives signs of great success, despite very adverse circumstances. Your seed please me so much that I wish you would put my name on your regular mailing list for catalogs and other publications. Thank you for the prompt attention which my orders have received.—P. TULANE ATKINSON, Prince Edward Co., Va., May 3, 1909.

Timothy, (*Phleum pratense*)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as orchard, tall meadow oat or herd's grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasture as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good grounds is from one and a half to three tons per acre. Timothy requires good land to make good crops. It does not root as deeply, and is not considered as much an improver as other grasses; consequently should not be sown on land deficient in humus or vegetable matter, nor on soils of a light or sandy nature. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapping or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common red clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they



Timothy

do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it, both for hay and pasture. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pastureage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with Clover, 10 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of Clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and Clover should be sown in the following proportions: 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. clover, 6 lbs. Fancy Red Top, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pastureage, on good loamy, clay or low-ground soils. **Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand, lb., 16 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs., about \$7.00.** Prices fluctuate. We expect very much lower prices on Timothy when new crop comes fully on the market—the first of September.

I have a fine catch of the grass sown from the seed bought from you in February sown the first of March with oats. I also have thirteen acres of fine clover sown in cotton last August.—J. T. BRENT, Southampton Co., Va., April 26, 1911.

I wish to say that your seeds that I have ordered from you for the past ten years have given perfect satisfaction. The Red and Mammoth Clovers, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard and Blue Grasses, the Money-Maker, Sir Walter Raleigh and Cobbler Potatoes, the Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield and Late Flat Dutch Cabbages, and your corn and garden vegetable seeds have been fine. The yield has been good from all of the above seed. I recommend your seed for Western North Carolina.—C. E. CAMPBELL, Swain Co., N. C., February 21, 1911.

The Orchard Grass Seed I bought from you I sowed last spring on very poor land (where I had sowed timothy seed the summer before at last working of corn and failed to get any set) and I have a good set and fine pasture now. Orchard Grass is choice grass for pasture grass. It will set most any where and last good. All the seed I have bought from you have given better results than seed bought elsewhere.—J. E. BEVERLY, Dickenson Co., Va., May 17, 1911.

My success with Tall Meadow Oat Grass has been simply great. On one small piece last year, of two-thirds acre, it yielded me over three tons of hay first cutting; it stood in the field six feet high. I have been growing this hay for four years and like it better each year. I will increase my acreage this fall. In my opinion, this will yield more hay to the acre than anything else I have ever tried, and I have tried all of the leading grasses. Have had fine luck also with Red Top, and now I only plant Tall Meadow Oat Grass for early cutting, and the Red Top for late.—N. L. VAN NAWE, Gloucester Co., Va., June 6, 1910.

RED FESCUE, (*Festuca ovina*)

This makes a fine growth and thickly turf, and is most valuable both for pasture and lawns. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) **Pound, 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per pound.**

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass, roots deeply and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing and is well adapted both for lawn and pasture mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) **Sow about 25 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.40.**

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL.

A valuable pasture grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) **Pound, 35 cts.**

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

A fine pasture grass for the South. Recommended for spring seeding only. See our Annual Catalog for full description. **Price, large trial packages, 25 cts., postpaid; per pound, 40 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

Please send me your Crop Special regularly. It is always a welcome rescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: visitor. I have been buying seed from you for ten years and have never gotten a bad lot yet, and your Trade Mark Grass Seed is always better than I can get elsewhere.—L. A. TURNER, Loudoun Co., Va., February 15, 1909.

Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass, (*Bromus inermis*)



Hungarian Brome Grass

This grass is valuable for light or sandy soils or dry situations. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom-sedge; hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses.

Hungarian or Awnless Brome Grass is quicker-growing than most other grasses, making a better showing early than orchard or tall meadow oat grass. These two latter grasses will outyield it after they get well established. It is an excellent grass, however, to use in mixtures, or a good grass to sow alone on soils of a light texture.

Sow at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in spring or fall. **Lb., 15 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs., about \$1.75.**

I think Brome Grass is a fine pasture grass for western North Carolina, and that farmers will get stands on droughty lands where other grasses fail. At least, that has been my experience, and I shall always sow Brome and Orchard grasses for pasture.—W. T. RHOPAMER, Haywood County, N. C.

The Hungarian Grass compares very favorably with other grasses of my knowledge. It grows taller but does not stand out like the Orchard Grass. I can certainly recommend your seed as being the best obtainable.—JACK N. INGRAM, Randolph Co., May 18, 1911.



Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass

Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, (*Festuca pratensis*)

This makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. **Price, Trade Mark Brand, lb., 30 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs., about \$4.00.**

I have a splendid stand of Meadow Fescue and Alsike Clover from seed bought of you last spring. Have sown Meadow Fescue for several years and think it the best pasture grass for this section.—J. A. TAHQUETTE, Swain Co., N. C., October 29, 1907.

I got a good catch of Randall Grass, sown in connection with Oats, Timothy and Alsike Clover; sown the 25th of May, 1905. My opinion is that for low, marshy lands no better grass can be sown for hay and pasture. It does equally well on our uplands here in southwest Virginia, yielding fine crops of feed in succession, and furnishing fine late pasture.—S. F. FAETER, Wise County, Va.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*)

Kentucky Blue Grass makes an excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter or spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. A thick well-set sod of Blue Grass is usually considered the ideal pasturage, both for nutritious qualities and yield, and wherever Blue Grass succeeds, it should be one of the principal constituents of all pasturage mixtures. Blue Grass is slower to become well set than other grasses, consequently it is always better to sow in mixture with other grasses, so as to give quicker pasturage, until the Blue Grass gets well established. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Fancy Clean Seed, lb., 30 cts.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$3.75. Special prices in quantities.

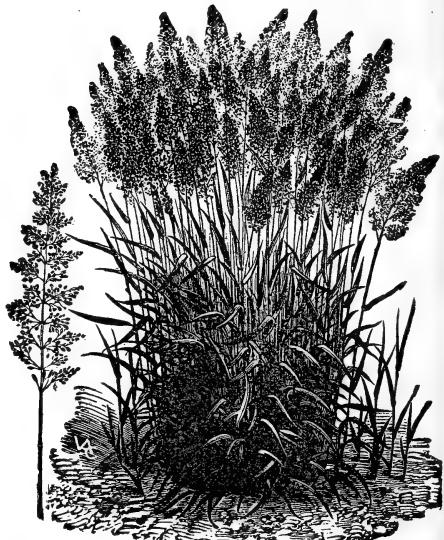
Red Top or Herd's Grass

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. We believe it is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crop. It makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Cleaned Red Top as usually sold. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Trade-Mark Brand, fancy seed, lb., 19 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, per lb., 17½ cts.** Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

The Red Top I bought of you has taken all the Clover and Timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany County, Va.

The Herd's Grass that I bought of you is doing well, as it always does for me. I sow for pasturage

principally... I never find any trouble to get a stand as I do with some of the other grasses.. It is a fine grass to hold hill land. For hay, I think it should be sown with Timothy and Red Clover.—S. HUTCHESON, Mecklenburg County, Va.



Herd's Grass or Red Top

Rough Stalk Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17) **Pound, 35 cts.**

Meadow Foxtail (*Festuca Pratensis*)

Fine, permanent pasturage grass which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixtures, pages 14 and 15.) It resembles Timothy, but is three or four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 pounds per acre. **Pound, 40 cents; in 10-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.**

Creeping Bent Grass, (*Agrostis stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 16 and 17.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. **lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

IF YOU ORDER SEEDS TO BE SENT BY MAIL ADD 10 CTS. PER LB. TO COVER POSTAGE, EXCEPT WHERE SEEDS ARE QUOTED POSTAGE PAID.

Wood's SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURE GIVE THE LARGEST YIELDS OF HAY AND PASTURAGE



THE PRODUCT OF A GOOD PERMANENT PASTURAGE

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are in high favor with our customers, and our trade in these is increasing rapidly every year, our customers reporting that our mixtures not only yield more pasture, but give much better crops of hay, and the meadow and pastures keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three kinds of grasses or clovers are seeded.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clovers in mixtures has long been recognized and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent wherever grasses are sown, practical experience having conclusively proven the great advantage of sowing a large number of grasses together, both for hay and pasture.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures are put up from grasses adapted to this section, in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. We shall take pleasure in giving our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in regard to mixtures to be sown, or we will be glad to advise them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes at any time that special information may be desired.

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND SEEDS USED IN ALL OF OUR GRASS MIXTURES

In all of our grass mixtures we use our Trade-Mark Brand seeds only, the best qualities obtainable, and of tested germination, the quality and purity of the seeds we sell being always our first consideration. We give under the heading of each mixture the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures. All are combined in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils or purposes for which they are recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

Mixture No. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	Sheep Fescue
Hungarian Brome Grass	Meadow Fescue
Red Clover	Orchard Grass
Alsike Clover	Red Top or Herds Grass
Velvet Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Canada Blue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over,
16 cts. lb.

I am more than pleased with the Grass Mixture No. 1 that I ordered of you last spring. I sowed it on gravelly soil and it is doing fine; better than I expected. You may expect another order from me next fall.—LEE WHITESIDE, Cleveland Co., May 22, 1911.

Your No. 1 Grass Mixture for permanent pasture is far and away the best thing I have found.—H. H. WILLIAMS, Orange Co., N. C., May 12, 1909.

Mixture No. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Bed Top or Herds Grass
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Hungarian Brome Grass	White Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over,
16 cts. lb.

Your seed mixture I got of you last spring has made a fine stand, and the Mixture No. 2 I got in the spring of 1908 is very fine, with heavy crops this summer and a heavy sod for this winter.—S. E. COBLE, Guilford Co., N. C. October 15, 1909.

I have a fine pasture from the grass seed I bought of you about five years ago and expect to deal more in the future with you.—R. H. HENDERSON, Rutherford Co., Tenn., April 1, 1911.

The No. 2 Grass Mixture that I purchased from you last year has done more than you claimed for it to do. Sown on river hill land, it is wonderfully stooled out and has made a fine permanent pasture.—W. C. HADDEN, Spartanburg Co., S. C., May 16, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 5 Mixture of Grass Seed I bought from you last year is doing fine. Last year I never got a very good stand on account of weeds and other grass, but this year I have a beautiful stand. I think it is a good grass for this kind of dirt, as this is self-made land settling. I think I will make a success by sowing the No. 5 Mixture on my land, from the looks of the stand I have now. Hoping you will continue to keep this mixture in stock for further need.—E. S. BENTON, Rockingham Co., N. C., May 19, 1911.

Mixture No. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alslike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Bed Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over,
16 cts. lb.

No. 3 Grass Mixture I bought of you last year I sowed on black, waxy land that is very hard to get any kind of grass or grain to live through the first winter on, but I got a good stand and it stood the winter all right and is looking well.—R. E. GREEN, Granville Co., N. C., May 1911.

I have a beautiful stand of the No. 3 Permanent Pasture Mixture that I ordered some time ago.—E. J. BARNES, Wilson Co., N. C., March 23, 1911.

Mixture No. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Mammouth Clover
Timothy	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Alslike Clover	Velvet Grass
Meadow Fescue	White Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over,
16 cts. lb.

We sowed 200 lbs. of your Grass Mixture No. 4 on ten acres of land in October, 1909. May 20, 1910, we cut a nice crop of hay from it, and then turned the stock on it, which have been grazing ever since. March, 1910, we sowed ten acres more of your Mixture No. 5, which is also good. These two mixtures have done all we could ask of them.—W. W. DIXON, Northampton Co., Va., May 15, 1911.

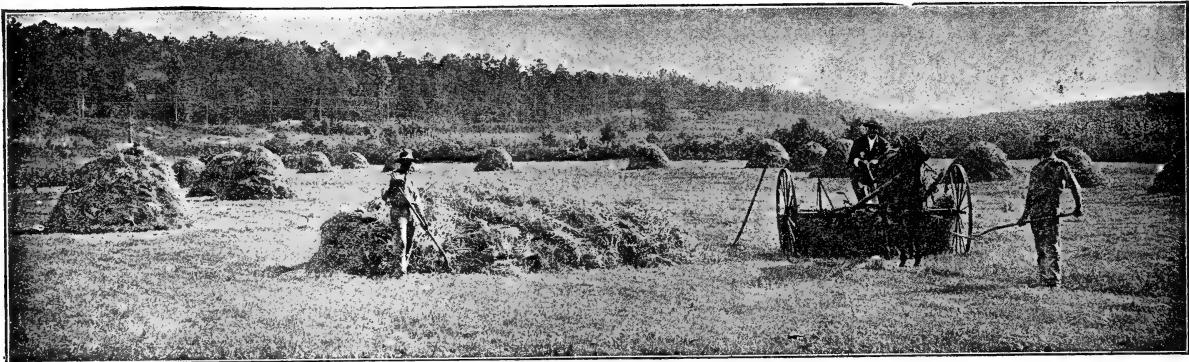
Mixture No. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Sheep Fescue
Red Top or Herds Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	White Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alslike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Mammouth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over,
16 cts. lb.



MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but will also make splendid Pasturage

Mixture No. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Clover
Alsike Clover	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.
Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

The Grass Seed Mixture No. 6 that I bought of you last year, I sowed it in March, 1910, and have as fine set of grass as you ever looked at. If we could have had a shower of rain about twice a week on it, I don't know how much hay could be cut off of the piece of ground.—J. W. DAMEWOOD, Roanoke Co., May 18, 1911.

I am well pleased with your Grass and Clover Mixture No. 6 and No. 9 that I sowed last year and the year before. I think they should be sown more generally in this country as they insure a better stand and better hay or pasturage.—R. P. McCracken, Macon Co., N. C., February 18, 1910.

I sowed No. 6 Grass Mixture on wheat in gravelly soil in the spring and have a fine set. I think this suits our soil here and want to sow 12 acres next spring on wheat.—C. D. GUTHRIE, Summers Co., W. Va., October 19, 1909.

Mixture No. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hungarian Brome Grass
Orchard Grass	Sheep Fescue
Red Top or Herds Grass	Red Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.
Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

I have the finest stand of grass which I bought of you last fall and this spring I have ever had; also my brother that sent with me. You may expect an order from us again.—N. W. KOONTZ, Rockingham Co., Va., August 18, 1909.

The oats and grass seed that I got from you this spring I think is the finest I ever saw, and I don't think of using any other seed as long as I can get yours.—H. E. ANDERSON, Giles Co., Va., May 1, 1909.

Mixture No. 8—For heavy loam or clay soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.
Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

Your No. 8 Mixture of Grass Seeds I sowed last fall is the finest hay I ever saw. Sowed five acres of it, and think I have fifteen tons of hay from it.—JNO. S. FLEMING, Amelia County, Va., June 15, 1909.

I think your No. 8 Grass Mixture cannot be excelled as an early spring and summer pasture. My seed was sown in October on gravelly soil over tough clay sub-soil.—J. A. MARTIN, Rutherford Co., N. C., June 10, 1910.

Your grass mixture is fine. I have cut it the third time and it is coming fine. Everybody should try it.—A. A. MCLEAN, Gaston Co., N. C., May 10, 1911.

Mixture No. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Faspalum

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

Lb., 18 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 17 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. lb.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture I bought of you last year is O. K. I have a fine stand, and think it well adapted to this section for hay or pasture. There has been a very dry spell and yet it has made a satisfactory growth.—J. R. FOREST, Stokes Co., N. C., May 15, 1911.

You ought to see the four acres I have of your No. 9 Pasture Mixture. I have housed over a ton per acre of as fine hay as you ever saw, and it will soon be ready to cut again.—W. E. GRIMSLY, Greene County, N. C., July 9, 1909.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture bought of you is very satisfactory indeed. I find it is much better for hogs, as a pasturage, than any other variety I have ever sown, as it lasts longer, and makes a good winter pasture. Will seed five acres of same this fall.—J. B. ARCHER, Nansemond Co., Va., May 22, 1909.

The No. 9 Grass Mixture that I bought from you and sowed in the spring of 1908 is certainly fine and a good stand.—B. C. WOOD, Lincoln Co., N. C. May 28, 1909.

In my experience I do not see where there could be any improvement in your No. 9 Grass Mixture.—CHAS. WM. SCHAEFFER, Montgomery Co., Va.

PARK MEADOW MIXTURE (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf, which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with the most satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb., 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBOURN, Accomac Co., Va.

I have been sowing your mixture of grass for four years and I find it far ahead of any grass I ever sowed. My meadows are green and nice now where others are bare.—J. T. KIENS, Fayette Co., W. Va., March 21, 1911.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds.** \$2.25; **ton, \$22.50.**

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard Wheat Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds.** \$2.00; **ton, \$20.00.**

This is specially prepared for the wheat crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield and quality of the grain, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Standard Crop Grower

Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds.** \$2.10; **ton, \$21.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results for oats, wheat and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds.** \$2.75; **ton, \$27.00.**

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast. A good substitute for table manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard High-Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis.—Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds.** \$1.40; **ton, \$13.50.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply it two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture

Analysis.—Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 pounds.** \$1.60; **ton, \$15.00.**

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

A First-Class Article of Finely-Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Use on Grain, Grass and Clover Crops.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; bone phosphate, 55 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 26 to 27 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs.** \$3.60; **ton, \$35.00.** Special prices on large lots.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Lister's Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate, and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results; still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, that they have ever used.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 2.5 per cent. **Bag of 167 pounds.** \$2.50; **ton of 12 bags, \$28.00.**

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent.; soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriate (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity, one or two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, pepper, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils, for these later crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Per 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; ton, \$42.00.**

Mapes' Complete Manure "A" Brand

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), 2½ to 3½. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; ton, \$36.00.**

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is especially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure and its effect on wheat, rye, and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. **Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.65; ton, \$36.00.**

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have had put up the **Mapes' Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes' Potato Manure**, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices in these 100-lb. bags, as follows:

MAPES' VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.25.
MAPES' ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Full descriptive pamphlet of the MAPES' MANURES mailed on request.

Poultry Foods and Supplies, SPECIAL POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST

Wood's Poultry Grain Food

WOOD'S POULTRY GRAIN FOOD.—This mixture contains every thing which is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food, specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 60 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.90.

HOLLYBROOK CHICK FOOD.—A complete, scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100 lb. bag, \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$2.15 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S CHICK FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.30; 100-lb. bag, \$2.35.

HOLLYBROOK FORCING FOOD.—This food is especially prepared for forcing growth, so as to produce early broilers and roasters. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

CYPHER'S FORCING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.15.

HOLLYBROOK SCRATCHING FOOD.—This mixture contains a large assortment of cracked and small grains to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10; 500-lb lots, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

CYPHER'S SCRATCHING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

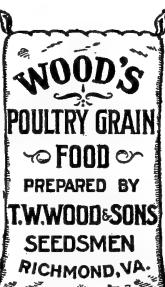
HOLLYBROOK LAYING FOOD.—This is a good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash, containing all the elements necessary for egg-production and will give most satisfactory results. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

CYPHER'S LAYING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.10; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

HOLLYBROOK DEVELOPING FOOD.—This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.15; 100-lb. bag, \$2.10.

CYPHER'S DEVELOPING FOOD.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.20; 100-lb. bag, \$2.20.

HOLLYBROOK PIGEON MIXTURE.—An ideal mixture of Canada Field Peas, cracked corn, wheat, hemp and other grains especially prepared for pigeons. Price, 10 lbs., 40 cts.; 25 lbs., 75 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.15; 100-lbs., \$2.15.



Darlings Beef Scraps

DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS.—For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyses 65 per cent. protein. 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 25 lbs., 90 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

GRANULATED BONE supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. It is crushed to the size of cracked corn, and should be kept scattered about your poultry yards. Prices, 10 lbs., 35 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.30; 100 lbs., \$2.40.

FINE BONE MEAL.—Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for your chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs., 35 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

BLOOD MEAL.—If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.90; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

PIN HEAD OATS.—This steel-cut oat is of a very high nutritive value. It is easily digested and very valuable as a bone and muscle maker for young chicks. The oat is first hulled and then cut to a desirable size for feeding. Price, 10-lb. bag, 35 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 85 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.65.

GREEN CUT OR MEALED ALFALFA is one of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg production it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$1.65.

LINSEED MEAL.—Price, 100-lb. bag, \$2.25.

BRAN.—Price, 100-lb. bag, \$1.35.

SHIP STUFF.—Price, 100-lb. bag, \$1.55.

WHEAT FOR POULTRY.—Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$1.35; in 5 bag lots, per 100 lbs., \$1.80.

WHITE FIELD PEAS FOR POULTRY.—Per bus., 60 lbs., \$1.35.

CRACKED CORN.—Per bus., 50-lbs., 85 cts.; per 100-lbs., \$1.65.

OYSTER SHELLS, GRIT AND CHARCOAL

Granite Poultry Grit This grit is prepared especially for poultry, and contains perfect material for grinding. Grit is the chicken's teeth; that is why poultry are constantly picking up sharp stones, sand and other gritty substances. Perfect digestion in all fowls (which is absolutely necessary for profitable poultry raising), comes from feeding Granite Poultry Grit. Granite Poultry Grit is put up in one grade only; this contains all three sizes, from the smallest chick size to the largest chicken size, thus enabling the chickens to pick out just what they want. Price, 5 lbs., 10 cts.; 15 lbs., 20 cts.; 50 lbs., 40 cts.; 100 lbs., 65 cts.; 500-lb. lots, 60 cts. per 100. Samples mailed on request. Special prices by the ton.

Crushed Oyster Shells Splendid for poultry to help keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs., 60 cts.

EGG PRODUCERS AND



STERLING EGG MAKER is an excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and also a standard condition powder for all ages of poultry, putting and keeping your poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price, 2½ lb. package, 25 cts.; by mail, 70 cts.

FULL-NEST EGG FOOD.—An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. 42-oz. pkg., 25 cts.; by mail, 70 cts.

CONKEY'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC.—A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 1½-lb. pkg. 25 cts., by mail, 50 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg., 59 cts.; by mail, \$1.00; 7-lb. pkg., \$1.00, by express; 25-lb. pail, \$3.00.

Charcoal No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small chicks and Grade C (coarse) for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. carton, 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.00.

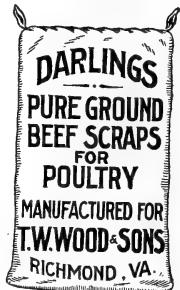
Mica Spar Crystal Grit One of the sharpest and hardest grits known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Price, 5 lbs., 15 cts.; 25 lbs., 35 cts.; 50 lbs., 50 cts.; 100 lbs., 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

CONDITION POWDERS

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER.—One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1-lb. pkg., 25 cts., by mail, 44 cts.; 2½-lb. pkg., 50 cts., by mail, 94 cts.; 6-lb. pkg., \$1.00; 10-lb. pkg., \$1.50.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS.—A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 12-oz. box, 25 cts.; by mail, 40 cts.; 32-oz. box, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; 8-lb. box, \$1.50.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic A remedy especially valuable for fowls run down off feed, recovering from disease, and during the moulting season. Price, 25 cts.; postpaid, 30 cts.



Lice and Insect Powders

Sterling Lice Powder is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice Powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size), 10 cts., postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size) 25 cts., postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size) 50 cts., postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

CYPHERS LICE POWDER.—An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts., postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts., postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00.

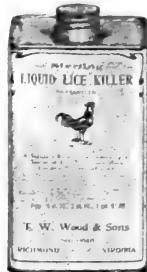
CONKEY'S LICE LIQUID.—An excellent lice killer, and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00.



Conkey's Lice Powder is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid, 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid, 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg., 50 cts., postpaid, \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg., \$1.00, by express.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT.—A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects but perfectly harmless to the chicks. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications), 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications), 25 cts.

CYPHERS LICE PAINT is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can 35 cts.; 2-qt. can 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00.

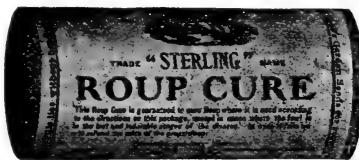


Sterling Liquid Lice Killer

This is a liquid lice destroyer, especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can \$1.00.

Poultry Remedies

Sterling Roup Cure



A reliable remedy for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the fowl's drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. Small size, 25 cts., postpaid, 30 cts., making 25 gallons of medicine; large size package, 50 cts., postpaid, 60 cts.; makes 75 gallons of medicine.

CONKEY'S ROUP CURE.—An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 25 cts.; medium size package, 50 cts.; large size package, \$1.00, postpaid.

CYPHERS ROUP CURE.—Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00, postpaid.

RUST'S HAVEN'S ROUP PILLS.—Box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.

Sterling Cholera Cure the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price postpaid, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA CURE.—Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

Sterlingworth Diarrhoea Remedy A certain and remedy for bowel trouble and white diarrhoea in young chicks, and scours in fowls and pigeons. Price per box, sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts. postpaid.

CONKEY'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY.—One of the best known remedies for bowl trouble and white diarrhoea. Price, 50 cts., postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY.—A safe dependable and handy remedy for this deadly disease among poultry. Price 50 cts., postpaid.

Microzone A wonderful remedy for the prevention and cure of roup, cholera, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Put up in tablet form; 50 cts. per pkge., postpaid, or 2-oz. bottle by express, 50 cts.

CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid 55c.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY.—Price, 50c.; postpaid, 55c.

Hackett's Gape Cure An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. Price, 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts.

CONKEY'S GAPE CURE.—A splendid remedy for this deadly disease. Price, 50 cts.; postpaid, 65 cts.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS

We are the authorized agents for **Cyphers Fire-Proofed Incubators and Brooders** and handle them in large quantities, so that we can sell them at exactly factory prices, free on board cars, Richmond, Va., as follows:

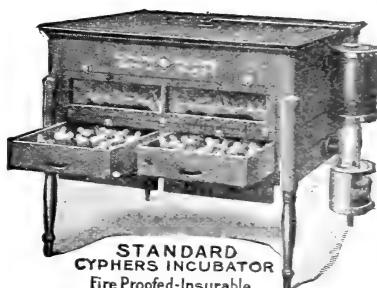
PRICES OF CYPHERS STANDARD FIRE-PROOFED INCUBATORS.

No.	Size	Price
No. 0.	1909, 70 egg size.....	\$15.00
No. 1.	1909, 144 egg size.....	22.00
No. 2.	1909, 244 egg size.....	32.00
No. 3.	1909, 390 egg size.....	38.00

Descriptive Cyphers Catalog telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and how to raise Poultry for Profit, mailed on receipt of 10cts. to cover postage. This gives most valuable information for raising poultry, both for market and home use.

PRICES OF CYPHERS SELF-REGULATING FIRE-PROOFED BROODERS.

Style A.—Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 32 inches,	\$12.50
Style B.—Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size, 32 x 64 inches,	16.50
Style C.—Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against the cold by double wall insulation; size, 32 x 64 inches,	18.50
Style D.—Indoor Self-Regulating; size, 32 x 32 inches, Adaptable Hover,	11.50
	8.50

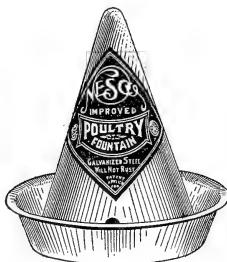


Descriptive Cyphers Catalogue telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, and how to raise Poultry for profit, mailed on receipt of 10cts. to cover postage. This gives most valuable information about raising Poultry both for market and home use.

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountain

Fountain These Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains embody every good feature of the up-to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keeps the water cold. The small size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.



STANDARD WALL FOUNTAINS are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on the wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. Price, 1 gallon size, 50 cts.; 2 gallon size, 75 cts.

PEERLESS WALL FOUNTAINS are made with a detachable bottom, which makes them easy to clean. Price, 1 qt. size, 30 cts. each; 1 gal size, 50 cts. each.

STANDARD DRY FOOD HOPPERS.—Made with two 50 cts. each.

BOSTON DRY FOOD HOPPER is made of galvanized sheet iron and is practically indestructable and will last a lifetime. It is also absolutely rat-proof and positive in its action. Price: Large size for dry feed, \$1.00; medium size for beef scrap, grit, etc., 90 cts.; small chicken size holds $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00.

SANITARY GRIT AND SHELL BOXES.—Keep the feed fresh and sweet, three divisions; self-feeding. 50 cts. each.

MANN'S SWINGING FEED TRAYS.—Another food-saving device. The hens cannot scratch the food out or the dirt in. These trays are made in three sizes—6 inches wide, 3 inches deep and 18-27-36 inches long. Prices, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Shipping Coops —Light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop, made of light lumber, in three sizes. 1-bird size, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen; 2-bird size, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen; 3-bird size, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 dozen.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 E, \$8.00; No. 7, on stand, \$12.00.

BLACKHAWK GRINDING MILL—A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted or grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kafir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. Price, \$3.00.

DRY BONE AND SHELL MILL is the best thing or grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. Price, \$5.00.

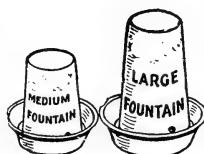
Safety Brooder Stove —This is just the stove for the home-made brooder. Safe and reliable. Price, each, \$1.75.

PURE SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES—Produce a vapor which kills all insects and germs of disease. Price, each, 15 cts.; by mail, 20 cts.; per doz., by express, \$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA CAPONIZING SET.—Complete, \$2.50, postpaid.



CHAMPION LEG BANDS give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easy and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. By mail, postpaid, doz., 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.



LAMP WICKS for No. 0 incubators, 20 cts. per doz.; Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, 25 cts. per doz., postpaid.

LAMP BURNERS for No. 0, 30 cts. each; 35 cts., postpaid. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 50 cts. each; 60 cts., postpaid.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS.—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Price, by mail, 5 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz.; by express, 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.

MEDICAL NEST EGGS.—A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of nest under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. Price, by mail, 7 cts. each, 78 cts. per doz.; by express, each 5 cts.; doz., 50 cts.

THE PRACTICAL EGG TESTER.—The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each, \$1.50.

THE X-RAY EGG TESTER.—The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25 cts.; by mail 35 cts.



Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal., \$1.50.

THYMO CREOSOL.—A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for poultry houses, dog kennels, etc. Price, small bottle, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.00; gal. \$1.75.

NAPCREOL.—For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1-qt. cans, 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

NOX-I-CIDE.—An invaluable remedy for all germ diseases, and its use prevents disease. Price, 1 pint can, 35 cts.; 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; 2-qt. can, 90 cts.; 4-qt. can, \$1.50.

GAPE WORM EXTRACTORS.—Each 25 cts. **PERFECT POULTRY MARKER.**—Makes a good clear cut and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

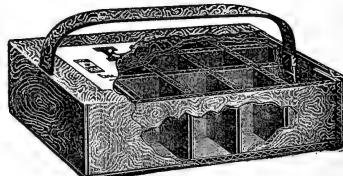
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY MARKER.—25 cts.



POULTRY KILLING KNIFE.—Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

Eyrie Egg Boxes

Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and at the same time protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than 3 pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2.00 per dozen.



Farmers Handy Egg Carrier A safe and convenient crate for carrying eggs. Price, 6 doz. egg size, \$1.00; 8 doz. egg size, \$1.25; 12 doz. egg size, \$1.50.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS.—Each, postpaid, 60 cts.

BROODER THERMOMETERS.—Each, postpaid, 45 cts.

INCUBATOR HYGROMETERS.—These Hygrometers should be used by every one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture as accurately as the heat, which overcomes the trouble so many people have of chickens "dead in the shell." Price, \$1.50 each.

Wood's Vegetable Seeds for Fall Planting.

SOUTHERN GARDENERS should unquestionably pay more attention to the fall planting of vegetable crops. A great many vegetables can be grown during the late summer and fall to advantage and profit. The late fall and early winter planting of cabbage, lettuce, kale and spinach is proving particularly desirable and profitable.

THE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS which we offer embraces the very best varieties in cultivation. We do not attempt to multiply the number of varieties, but simply to select the very best, and such as are particularly adapted to our Southern soil and climate. In selecting and growing our seeds, our constant aim is to supply the very best seeds that can be grown, at reasonable prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

Seeds by Mail, Postage Paid At prices quoted postpaid, we deliver the seeds at our expense to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands. Where not quoted postpaid

if seeds are to be sent by mail, add 8 cents per pound to cover postage. On beans, corn and peas, the postage is 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart extra; onion sets, 10 cents quart extra.

Seeds by Express By special agreement, the Express Companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less, to any point in the State, is twenty-five cents; on fifty pounds or less, fifty cents; larger packages twenty per cent. lower than usual merchandise rates.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set out in November in good, rich, light, warm soil—the better the soil the larger the crop. Plow or dig out rows 6 to 10 inches deep and 5 feet apart, put in a good application of well-rotted manure and Wood's Pure Animal Bone, and spread the roots, eye up, 12 or 15 inches apart, and cover with 2 inches of soil, and as cold weather approaches, cover with manure, which may be forked in early in the spring. To make white asparagus, earth up 18 inches above the roots the second spring after planting and just before the growing season commences—this causes the stalks to blanch almost pure white. Do not continue cutting too late, as it will exhaust the plants. During the winter, cut or burn off the growth, run over the rows with a one-horse plow very shallow so as not to cut the crowns, and apply well-rotted manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone. For quickest results use strong two-year-old roots. **We will quote special prices on large lots.**

Conover's Colossal.—Two-year-old roots, 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Palmetto.—Two-year-old roots, 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

WE ALSO HANDLE Asparagus Bunchers, Asparagus Knives, Raffia and Jute String for tying up vegetable bunches.

GARDEN BEANS or SNAPS

Beans are planted all through the summer for a succession, both for the private garden and market. The large truckers throughout the South also plant very largely during August and September, to come in just before cold weather. Planted at this time, they frequently make a very profitable crop for shipment to northern markets at a time when vegetables of this kind usually sell at very good prices.

Cultural directions and descriptions are given on page 13 of our Annual Catalog for 1911; if you have not a copy, write for it.

All varieties 5 cts. per packet. Qt. Peck Bus. Qt.

GREEN PODDED BEANS By express or freight. Postpaid.

Wood's Earliest Red Valentine,	\$0.20	\$1.25	\$4.50	\$0.35
Bountiful,	.20	1.20	4.45	.35
Longfellow,	.20	1.25	4.50	.35
Refugee or 1,000 to 1,	.20	1.20	4.25	.35
Extra Early Refugee,	.20	1.20	4.25	.35
Black Valentine,	.20	1.25	4.50	.35
Giant Stringless Green Pod,	.25	1.35	5.00	.40
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod,	.25	1.40	5.25	.40
Long Yellow Six Weeks,	.20	1.20	4.25	.35
Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks,	.20	1.25	4.50	.35
Hodson Green Pod,	.20	1.20	4.25	.35

YELLOW or WAX PODDED BEANS

Dwarf Black Wax,	.20	1.35	4.75	.35
Pencil Pod Black Wax,	.25	1.40	4.90	.40
Dwarf Golden Wax,	.20	1.35	4.75	.35
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax,	.25	1.40	4.90	.40
Hodson Wax,	.20	1.35	4.75	.35
Crystal White or Cabbage Wax,	.25	1.45	5.00	.40
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax,	.25	1.45	4.90	.40
Davis Kidney Wax,	.25	1.40	4.90	.40
Wardwell's Kidney Wax,	.25	1.45	5.10	.40

Cotton Sacks (2½ bus.) 22 cts. extra.

BEETS

For fall and winter use, sow in June or July, in rows 15 inches apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the row; further South sowings may be made as late as September in the open ground, after which they should be sown in hot-beds for transplanting. Soak the seeds for 24 or 36 hours before planting. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 6 to 8 lbs., one acre.

	By mail, postpaid.	By Ex.
Pkt.	Oz. ¼ lb. Lb.	Lb.
Wood's Crimson Globe,	\$0.05	\$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.75 \$0.65
Crosby's Improved Egyptian,	.05	.10 .20 .75 .65
Detroit Dark Red,	.05	.10 .20 .70 .60
Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar,	.03	.07 .15 .50 .40
Extra Early Eclipse,	.03	.08 .20 .60 .50
Extra Early Egyptian,	.03	.08 .20 .65 .55
Improved Early Blood Turnip,	.03	.08 .20 .60 .50
Bastain's Early Blood Turnip,	.03	.08 .20 .60 .50
Edmand's Early Blood Turnip,	.03	.08 .20 .60 .50
Early Model Red Globe,	.05	.10 .25
Long Smooth Blood,	.03	.08 .15 .50 .40
Swiss Chard, or Spinach Beet,	.03	.08 .15 .50 .40

BROCCOLI, White Cape, .10 .30 1.00 3.50 3.40

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Perfection, .05 .15 .50 1.50 1.40

Improved Long Island, .10 .30 .90 3.00 2.90

LATE CABBAGE

For Early Varieties,
see page No.

	By mail, postpaid.	By Ex.
Pkt.	Oz. ¼ lb. Lb.	Lb.
Louisville Drumhead,	\$0.03	\$0.15 \$0.50 \$1.50 \$1.40
Surehead,	.03	.15 .45 1.50 1.40
Buncombe, or North Carolina,	.05	.20 .50 1.60 1.50
Green Glazed, or Worm Proof,	.03	.15 .45 1.50 1.40
Autumn King or World Beater,	.05	.20 .50 1.50 1.40
Large Late Flat Dutch,	.03	.15 .40 1.40 1.30
Large Late Drumhead,	.03	.15 .40 1.40 1.30
Wood's Prizewinner Late Flat Dutch,	.05	.20 .50 1.60 1.50
Am. Perfection Drumhead Savoy,	.05	.15 .45 1.60 1.50
Red Dutch,	.05	.20 .50 1.60 1.50
Danish Winter Ballhead,	.10	.30 .90 3.00 2.90

CARROT

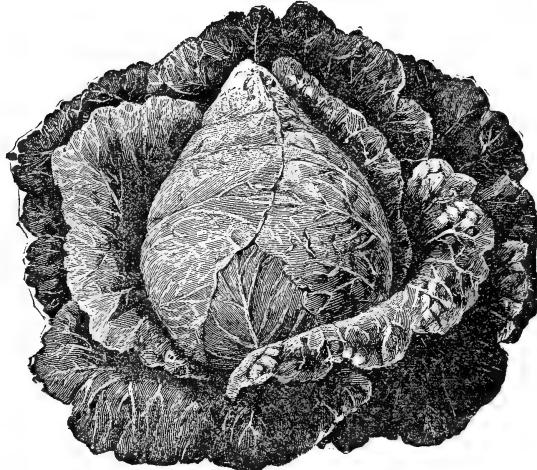
For winter use sow in July and August in a rich, deeply-worked soil, ½ inch deep in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seeds will germinate more freely if soaked for several hours before sowing. To put away for winter use, cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and pack in sand in the cellar, or they can be potted outdoors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 or 8 inches of earth to prevent freezing. In this way they may be kept all winter.

	By mail, postpaid.	By Ex.
Pkt.	Oz. ¼ lb. Lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Horn,	\$0.05	\$0.10 \$0.20 \$0.70 \$0.60
Oxheart, or Guerande,	.05	.10 .20 .65 .55
Half-Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted,	.05	.10 .20 .70 .60
Half Long Danvers,	.05	.10 .20 .75 .65
Improved Long Orange,	.03	.08 .15 .60 .50
Large White Belgian (for stock),	.03	.08 .15 .50 .40
Large Yellow Belgian (for stock),	.03	.08 .15 .60 .50

Wood's Cabbage Seeds for Fall Sowing.

CULTURE.—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January—November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames or hot-beds so as to protect them during the winter. Plants from early fall sowing can be set out the end of October or during November, to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. This crop requires a good, rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer for best results, also frequent and deep working.

Wood's Celebrated Wakefields, The Cabbages that have helped to make Wood's Seeds famous.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Long continued care and critical selection have resulted in as pure a strain as it is possible to obtain; sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact solid head with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

From my cabbage seed I bought from you last season, I want to say I raised the finest cabbage I ever raised. They are perfect beauties. The crop of seed I bought from you all proved to be good.—P. L. PRATT, Hertford Co., N. C., May 22, 1911.

Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All Pointed Cabbages.

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but **fully a week earlier**. The quality is good, few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Eureka Extra Early. The Earliest Flat Cabbage Grown.

As early as the Wakefield; heads of good size, with few outside leaves; very uniform in growth and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend it for extensive cultivation. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

Enkuizen Glory.—As early as Early Flat Dutch and three times as heavy. Dwarf and very compact, ball-shaped, few outside leaves and can be planted close. Of ideal size for marketing. Exceedingly tender and fine flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.** By express, \$1.90 per lb.

EARLY SPRING.—A quick flat-headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves admitting of close planting—21 to 24 inches apart. Very tender, of fine quality, and in every way a most desirable first early sort. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A splendid sort coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine, round heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.



Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with larger market growers, but for the private gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

During last September I ordered Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield and Eureka Cabbage seed. I sowed in beds last September. I met with fine success. Have sold over \$30.00 worth of plant.—J. G. CALDWELL, Greenwood Co., S. C., January 28, 1911.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—One of the most popular and reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.40; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.30 per lb.

ALL HEAD EARLY.—Has no superior as a second early, to follow in succession after Wakefield. Makes a compact, hard flat head. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, \$1.40.

Solid South.—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.50.

EARLY YORK and LARGE YORK, each, **pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.25.

WINNINGSTADT, EARLY DRUMHEAD, HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION, ALL SEASONS, each, **pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.30.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late varieties can be had up to September 15th. 40 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000; early varieties during September, October and November, 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water, to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. For autumn, sow in July or August and transplant as soon as ready. They will head up for use late in the fall. For later use transplant to cold-frames, protect during severe spells, and they will head up during November and December. The hardy varieties, like Wood's Cabbage, can be sown in September and October, transplanted later to rows where they are to grow, and protected with straw or litter, they will stand the winter and head up early in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold-frames or hot-beds to head up during the winter. Wood's Improved Big Boston is the best for sowing early in the fall. Wood's Cabbage is better for sowing later, as it is harder and stands more cold weather. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Should plant lice attack the plants in hot-beds and greenhouses, apply tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigate with tobacco; for green lettuce worm apply, while the dew is on, pyrethrum mixed with three times its bulk of flour.



WOOD'S CABBAGE LETTUCE

The Hardest and Best Lettuce for Outdoor Growing

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce—We do not hesitate to say that this is the best of all lettuces for wintering outdoors in the South. No lettuce will stand cold weather better. It makes a fine, large, firm, well-blanced head of most excellent quality and sweet and buttery flavor. We introduced Wood's Cabbage Lettuce twenty-eight years ago, and in all these years have not found its equal for fall sowing. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1/4 lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.40.

May King—Extra fine for growing in cold-frames. Makes large, round, solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded. Grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches to a rich golden yellow. A remarkably good all-round first early lettuce. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1/4 lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.** By express, \$1.25 per lb.

California Cream Butter—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. A good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

White Seeded Tennisball—A splendid shipper and distinctly a market gardener's forcing lettuce. Very early, medium size, firm, sweet and buttery. Especially fine for growing in frames. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter—Sure header and reliable; one of the best for fall sowing. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; 1/4 lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

Dutch Butterhead—Very hardy and reliable and particularly well suited for cold-frames. Heads are compact and solid, the hearts well blanched. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

Brown Dutch—Extremely hardy; fine for growing outside during the winter. Makes a good solid head. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

IMPROVED HANSON.—One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshing; crisp and tender. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

EARLY PRIZEHEAD.—One of the best for the home garden, forming a large loose head, exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment long distance. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.00.

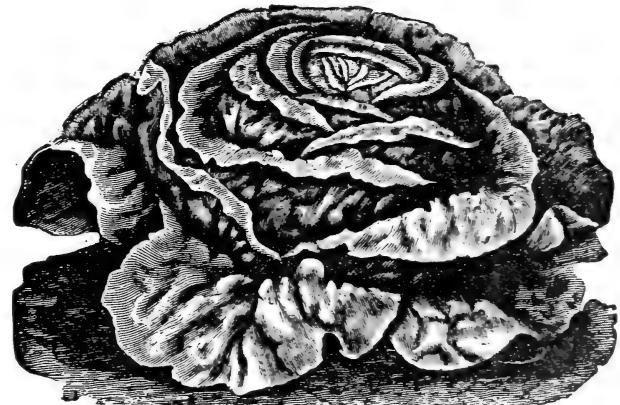
CRISP-AS-ICE.—A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.15.

COS, ROMAINE or CELERY LETTUCE.—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1/4 lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.15.

GRAND RAPIDS.—Makes a large handsome curly leaf-head of excellent quality. Excellent for forcing and shipping and also for outdoor planting both in the spring and fall. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1/4 lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, lb., \$1.00.

DEACON.—One of the best summer cabbage lettuces for home use; sure heading and reliable; quality excellent. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON.—Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, lb., 90 cts.

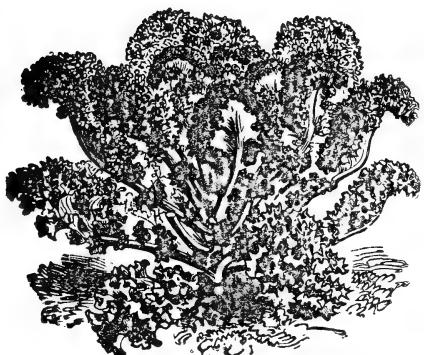


WOOD'S IMPROVED BIG BOSTON LETTUCE

The Best Lettuce for Cold-frames, for Market and Shipping.

Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now, throughout the large trucking sections of the South, it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvass, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 1/4 lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 90 cts. per lb.

Kale or Borecole



Early Curled Siberian Kale

CULTURE.—Scotch and Siberian are the popular kinds for fall sowing. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart. It is best to sow in drills and cultivate. Spring or Smooth Kale can also be sown in the fall, as it is equally as hardy as the Curled Kales, but quicker growing and can be seeded later and cut during the winter and spring, yielding salad earlier than the winter varieties. Sow winter sorts 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre. Spring Kale, 8 lbs to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.

Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk Kale

The most beautiful variety and very popular in the Norfolk and other trucking districts for market purposes. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped. It is very hardy and makes large yields. **Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Early Curled Siberian (Blue Kale)—One of the most popular varieties for home use and home market throughout the South. The plant is dwarf, spreading and very hardy, standing the winter without protection. The leaves are green, slightly tinted with purple, and of superior table qualities. **Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

SPRING or SMOOTH KALE.—Largely sown in the fall for cutting during the winter and spring before the winter kinds are ready. **Pkt., 5 cts.; ½ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid.** By express, 1b., 15 cts.; 2 lbs. for 25 cts.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

Turnip Rooted Kale—Rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. It makes a growth somewhat similar to the curled kale, but is of superior flavor and table qualities. In addition to making fine kale, it also makes a parsnip-like root of excellent flavor and can be used the same as carrots or parsnips. It thus makes a combination vegetable, furnishing both a salad and root crop. It will yield fully as much, or even more cuttings than the Siberian Kale, and it stands longer without going to seed. It is entirely hardy, and will stand the coldest weather. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

Kohl Rabi—Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when roots are 2 or 3 inches thick, when they are very tender and delicate. Also makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre. For late use, sow in drills from June to September, thinning out to eight inches apart. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.** By express, \$1.40 per lb.

Leek LARGE FLAG.—Sow in September and transplant in the fall or early spring. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.** By express, 1b., 90 cts.

Mushroom Spawn—Mushrooms may be grown in cellar jars, under greenhouse benches or in sheds, wherever a temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up throughout the winter. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions, which will be sent on request. **Per brick (about 1 1-3 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid;** by express, 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.80. A brick is enough for 9 square feet.

The White Pearl Onion Sets ordered of you last fall were entirely satisfactory, giving me a crop of nice early, green onions—just what I wanted. Have also obtained good results from all other seed ordered of you.—V. B. Casey, York Co., S. C., May 17, 1911.

Mustard

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used like spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. Southern Giant Curled is the best for general use.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard.

CULTURE.—Sow during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high. Sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED or CHINESE.—The best variety known. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. Of superior flavor, very succulent, pungent and very popular wherever grown. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, 1b., 40 cts.

WHITE MUSTARD.—Leaves medium dark green and comparatively smooth. Mild and tender when young. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, 1b., 25 cts.

BLACK MUSTARD.—Stronger than the white. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, 1b., 25 cts.

PICKLING MUSTARD.—**Lb., 25 cts., postpaid.** By express, 1b., 15 cts.

Parsley—For spring use, sow in September or October and give slight protection, or sow in cold-frame or hotbed for winter use. Further South, sowings can be made from August to April. Each cutting improves the quality. Seeds germinate slowly; soak for 12 hours before sowing.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Beautifully curled. Best for garnishing and flavoring; also attractive for edges of walks and beds. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

PLAIN OR SINGLE.—Stronger flavored than the curled; very hardy. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Garden Peas

All varieties may be planted as late as August in this latitude to make a late crop to market after frost has killed the crops in northern sections. The varieties marked (*) are hardy and can be planted as late as September to come in during October or November. **5 cts. per packet,** unless otherwise quoted.

By express or freight. Postpaid.

	Q't.	Peck	Bushel	Q't.
*Wood's Lightning Excelsior,	\$0.30	\$1.75	\$6.50	\$0.45
*Prolific Early Market, Pkt., 10c, ....	.35	2.00	7.50	.50
*Philadelphia Extra Early, ....	.25	1.65	6.25	.40
*First and Best, ....	.25	1.65	6.25	.40
*Alaska, ....	.25	1.65	6.25	.40
*Early May, ....	.25	1.65	6.25	.40
*Petit Pois or French Peas, ....	.25	1.65	6.25	.40
Gradus or Prosperity, Pkt., 10c, ....	.50	3.00	11.00	.65
Nott's Excelsior, Pkt., 10c, ....	.35	2.00	7.50	.50
Eclipse or Surprise, Pkt., 10c, ....	.35	2.00	7.50	.50
Thomas Laxton, Pkt., 10c, ....	.40	2.75	10.00	.55
American Wonder, Pkt., 10c, ....	.35	2.00	7.50	.50
McLean's Little Gem, ....	.30	1.85	6.75	.45
McLean's Advancer, ....	.30	1.75	6.25	.45
Horsford's Market Garden, ....	.25	1.65	6.25	.40
Dwarf Telephone, Pkt., 10c, ....	.40	2.50	8.00	.55

Marrowfat Peas—Hardier and more prolific than the extra early kinds, and if planted in November, December or January, will stand the winter and make their crop just after the extra earlies.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—**Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25 bushel, \$4.25.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT.—**Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, qt., 20 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.25.

CAULIFLOWER



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower

Cauliflowers require the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage. Not quite as hardy, either in resistance to dry, hot weather or to cold weather, but where they can be watered during dry spells or protected during the late fall and winter, they make a very satisfactory crop. Where grown to perfection, they are very profitable. A most delicious vegetable, and all gardeners should plant at least a small patch for private use. Can be sown in June, July and August for heading up during the fall, or sown in cold frames in the fall and set out early in the spring. Cultivation same as for cabbage.

WOOD'S EARLIEST SNOWBALL.—The best of all cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect pure white heads of the finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing and for growing out-of-doors. Pkt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65 cts.; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

DY WEATHER CAULIFLOWER.—Similar to our Snowball, but it is claimed for it that it succeeds well in dry seasons or in dry locations where other kinds would fail. We recommend it for trial to those who have not succeeded with other sorts. Pkt., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65 cts.; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.50.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A standard and excellent variety. Forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60 cts.; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

AUTUMN GIANT.—A fine late variety. The heads are large, white and keep well. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—60 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS



Corn Salad or Fetticus

This makes a most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. In some sections, corn salad is very popular, but it has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. Makes an attractive appearance, both while growing and when on the table, and we recommend its more extended culture. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, but fall seedings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

By mail, postpaid. By Ex.
Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb. Lb.
Eggplant Black Beauty, \$0.10 .30 \$1.00 \$3.50 \$3.40
Florida High Bush,10 .30 1.00 3.50 3.40
New York Improved Purple,05 .25 .80 3.00 2.90

Radish

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. They do best in a light, rich, mellow well-worked soil. All varieties can be sown in the fall. The winter varieties should be sown out-of-doors in August or September, pulled up as wanted or stored for later use. The other varieties should be sown in cold-frames so that they may be protected during severe weather. They may also be sown in hot-beds during the winter, coming in at a time when other green vegetables are scarce.

Winter Varieties

Of slower growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. Sow during August and September and when freezing weather comes on take up and pack in sandy soil, either buried out-doors or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

ROSE CHINA WINTER.—Roots cylindrical; color, bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 40 cts.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest and hardest. Oblong in shape, of large size. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Flesh white, firm and pungent. Keeps as well as a turnip. 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, 35 cts. per lb.

CHINESE or CELESTIAL.—Always mild and crisp. Large; flesh and skin pure white. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 60 cts.

Be sure to grow a few rows of Winter Radishes. They are easily grown and when stored will give you a most delightful vegetable all winter.

Turnip and Olive Shaped Varieties

CRIMSON GIANT.—Often 6 to 7 inches round, but solid and juicy, tender and crisp. Does equally well forced in beds or grown outside; also well adapted for fall sowing. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 60 cts.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET GLOBE.—One of the earliest; small top, mild and crisp. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 55 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 45 cts.

EARLY WHITE TIPPED SCARLET.—Beautiful deep scarlet with white tip. Very early; small top. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 40 cts.

EARLY RED or SCARLET TURNIP.—The most popular of all radishes. Early, round, small top; crisp and tender. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.; 5 lb. lots 32 cts. per lb.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Similar to above except the skin and flesh are pure white. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER.—Tender and crisp even in the hottest season. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—Extra early and extra good. Crisp and tender. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive shaped, scarlet with white tip; a quick grower; quality fine. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

YELLOW OLIVE SHAPED.—For summer growing; fine even in hot season. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

MIXED TURNIP RADISHES.—All the early round and olive-shaped varieties mixed. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

Long Varieties

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.—Ready in 25 days when grown outside. Small top; no neck. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—Shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

WHITE STRASBURG.—For summer; ready in five weeks, but remains crisp when large and old. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 40 cts.

LONG RADISHES MIXED.—**Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 35 cts.

CHARLIER LONG SCARLET.—A beautiful long, deep crimson radish, shading to white at the tip. **Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.** By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE NAPLES.—Fine grained; very best quality. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 55 cts.

Pepper

	Postpaid	By Ex.
Pkt.	Oz. ¼ lb. Lb. Lb.	
Chinese Giant,	\$0.10 \$0.30 \$0.90	\$3.50 \$3.40
Ruby Giant,	.10 .30 .90	3.10 3.00
Ruby King,	.05 .20 .60	2.10 2.00
Bell or Bull Nose,	.05 .20 .50	1.85 1.75
Neapolitan,	.05 .20 .65	2.40 2.30
Sweet Spanish Mammoth,	.05 .20 .50	1.85 1.75
Golden Queen,	.05 .20 .60	2.00 1.90
Long Red Cayenne,	.05 .15 .50	1.75 1.65
New Tomato,	.05 .25 .85	3.00 2.90
Red Cluster,	.05 .20 .60	2.10 2.00

RHUBARB ROOTS

The end of October or during November is the best time for setting out Rhubarb Roots. Two-year-old roots set out at that time should yield a very fair crop the following season, although the stalks should not be pulled quite as closely the first season as in succeeding seasons. It is best to set Rhubarb roots in a partially shaded or moist situation, and in good, well-enriched soil, using plenty of well-rotted stable manure at the time of setting out, and keep the ground well mulched with leaves, straw or litter during the summer, so as to retain moisture as much as possible. Set the roots 4 feet apart, and keep the ground loose and well cultivated. At the approach of winter, the ground should be well covered with manure, which should be worked in early in the spring. 15 cts. each; 4 for 50 cts., postpaid. By Express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Spinach

Spinach is most tender and succulent when grown on rich soil, making a salad much preferred to kale and turnip salad, and usually brings much higher prices. For fall use, sow in August or September. For winter or spring use, sow from the end of September through October. Sow one inch deep, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 20 to 30 lbs., one acre.



Long Season Spinach

Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale—The earliest variety and the best for fall sowing for use during the winter and spring. Grows upright with thick dark green leaves, curled like the leaves of a Savoy cabbage. Very hardy and grows rapidly. **Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 28 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 18 cts.; 5 lbs., and over at 17 cts. per lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

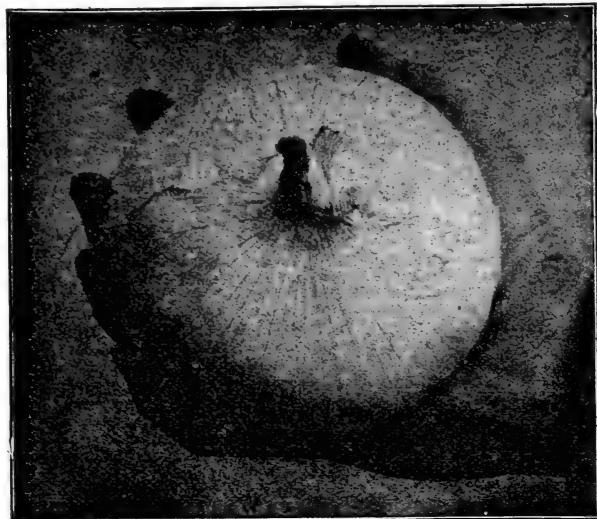
LONG STANDING.—An improved strain of excellent quality for both spring and fall sowing. After reaching maturity it remains in condition for use longer than most kinds. Leaves comparatively smooth and very dark rich green. **Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 28 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 18 cts.; 5 lbs., and over at 17 cts. lb.; 50 lbs. and over, 15 cts. lb.

LONG SEASON.—A splendid new spinach, forming a rosette of intense dark green, thick, tender, succulent, crumpled leaves, which remain fresh long after cutting. No other variety will stand so long without running to seed. **Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. lb.

ROUND THICK LEAVED.—Grows very rapidly, making a cluster of thick, dark green, slightly wrinkled leaves of the finest quality. **Oz., 5 cts.; ¼ lb., 10 cts.; lb., 28 cts., postpaid.** By express, lb., 18 cts.; 5 lbs. for 85 cts.; 50 lbs and over, 15 cts. per lb.

Onion Seeds for Fall Planting

TO MAKE LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.—Sow in seed-bed in August and September, and when the size of a goosequill transplant 4 inches apart in rows a foot apart. Don't fail to transplant; it is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting. For fall sowing we recommend Extra Early White Pearl, Mammoth Silver King, Prize Taker, Copper King and the Bermudas. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs., will transplant one acre.



Extra Early White Pearl

American Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid. By express, lb., \$2.40.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.10.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.10.

SILVER SKIN.—Excellent for family use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.65.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.10.

WHITE QUEEN.—For pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.60, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.50.

Special prices quoted on onion seeds in large quantities.

Onion Sets for Fall Planting

Culture.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart and about half an inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered to the depth of an inch. Fall planting should be more generally practiced, as it has proved quite uniformly successful.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—One of the best and most profitable varieties for fall planting. Is extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Very popular in the trucking sections for early shipping. Qt., 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt., 20 cts.; pk., 90 cts. Bushel prices on application.

SILVER SKIN.—Qt., 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00. Bushel prices on application.

YELLOW DANVERS.—Qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by freight, qt., 15 cts.; pk., 75 cts. Bushel prices on application.

Spanish or Italian Onions

These are particularly well adapted for fall sowing for early spring market. They are milder and tenderer than the American varieties.

Extra Early White Pearl—The quickest of the white sorts. Makes large, pearl white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow in the fall. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 45 cts.; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.30; 5 lb. lots, \$1.25 per lb.

Mammoth Silver King—One of the earliest, and at the same time, one of the largest of the Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. The bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. The skin is a clear silvery white, the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Reports indicate that this onion does well in every part of the country, adapting itself to a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King—Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.30; 5 lb. lots, \$1.25 per lb.

Copper King—Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40, postpaid. By express, lb., \$1.30.

Bermuda Onions, Genuine Teneriffe Grown Seeds

The growing of Bermuda onions is one of the big agricultural industries of the South, and large profits are being made from them. The first necessity is good seed, and these can only be had from the Island of Teneriffe where the best Bermuda onion seed in the world are produced and where every ounce of our stock is grown and imported direct. We know of no better strain to be had anywhere. For best results sow half an inch deep in beds and transplant.

CRYSTAL WHITE WAX.—Large, flat pure white, very early and of extremely mild and sweet flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.35, postpaid. By express, \$2.25.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid. By express, \$1.90 per lb.

RED BERMUDA.—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$1.90, postpaid. By express, \$1.80 per lb.

YELLOW POTATO (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).—This makes a large-sized onion, of mild flavor and excellent quality. Is of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing as many as twelve medium to small sets. The very smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety both for market and home use, and very popular throughout the South. **Small sets** (about the size of a hulled walnut), qt. 30 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt. 20 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bus., \$3.50. Bushel price fluctuates. **Medium Sets.**—(About the size of an egg). Peck, 80 cts.; bus., \$3.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive and of finest flavor and a better keeper. Qt., 25 cts., postpaid. By freight, qt., 15 cts.; pk., 90 cts.; bus., \$3.00.

Tomato

	By mail, postpaid				By ex. Lb. Lb.
Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
June Pink,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Spark's Earliana,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Nolte's Earliest,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Wood's First Early,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Fordhook First,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Chalk's Jewel,	.10	.40	1.00	3.50	3.40
Bonnie Best,	.03	.15	.50	1.60	1.50
Early Acme,	.05	.15	.50	1.60	1.50
Beauty (our improved strain),	.03	.15	.45	1.50	1.40
Favorite,	.03	.15	.45	1.50	1.40
Perfection,	.03	.15	.45	1.50	1.40
Paragon,	.03	.15	.45	1.50	1.40
Wood's Improved Trophy,	.05	.15	.50	1.60	1.50
Livingston's Globe,	.10	.30	.90	3.00	2.90
Success,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Wood's Improved Fonderosa,	.10	.35	1.00	3.60	3.50
Matchless,	.05	.20	.50	2.00	1.90
Royal Red,	.03	.15	.45	1.50	1.40
Stone,	.05	.15	.50	1.60	1.50
Dwarf Stone,	.05	.20	.60	2.10	2.00
Dwarf Champion,	.05	.20	.60	2.10	2.00
Livingston's Coreless,	.10	.30	.90	3.00	2.90
Golden Queen or Yellow Trophy,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90
Yellow Plum,	.05	.20	.60	2.00	1.90

Brimmer Tomato — This splendid new introduction is the result of a cross between the Ponderosa and the Crimson Cushion, two of the largest and finest table quality tomatoes in cultivation, and is the result of several years' selection from this cross.

This tomato was awarded the Grand Prize at the Jamestown Exposition, both for large size and quality. It is one of the largest growing and most delicious table tomatoes in cultivation. Many growers report that they grew fruits weighing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds. We grew it quite extensively on our Hollybrook Farm the past year, and all who saw or tasted the fruit pronounced it superior in size and quality to anything they had ever seen.

Price, 20 cts. per pkt.; 3 pkts. for 50 cts.

Prevent Tomato Blight — For several years the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station has made a series of experiments to determine what will prevent tomato blight, trying practically every remedy known. The result proved that Bordeaux Mixture sprayed three times was the most effective. In wet seasons five applications may be necessary. Lime-Sulphur (1 part to 33 of water) in 1909 was equally as effective as Bordeaux Mixture, but the result throughout the tests varied.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Concentrated; ready for use by adding 50 parts of water to 1 part of Bordeaux Mixture. Qt., 35 cts.; 2 qts., 60 cts.; gallon, 90 cts.; 5 gallons for \$4.00; 10 gallons, \$7.00; 25 gallons, \$16.00; 50 gallons, \$30.00.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. Will have late cabbage, cauliflower and celery up to September 15th; lettuce, early cauliflower and early cabbage for fall setting during October and November. Whenever we cannot supply the varieties ordered, we will send a variety closely resembling it as possible.

LATE CABBAGE.—By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 40 cts. per 100.

EARLY CABBAGE.—By express, 30 cts. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 45 cts. per 100.

CAULIFLOWER.—By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 65 cts. per 100.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—By express, 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 65 cts. per 100.

CELERY.—By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 50 cts. per 100.

LETTUCE.—By express, 25 cts. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. By mail, postage paid, 40 cts. per 100.

THYME } 15 cts. each, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. SAGE } per dozen.

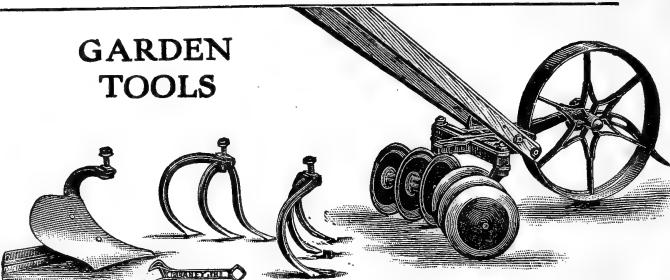
Odds and Ends

RAFFIA.—For tying up asparagus, beets, carrots and all vegetables that are sold in bunches; for tying up tomato plants, grapevines, etc. Also used in kindergartens for making baskets, hats, etc. **Lb.**, 20 cts.; 5 lb lots, 17 cts. per lb.; 10 lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.

JUTE STRING.—Every gardener who bunches vegetables should have this on hand. Soft and will not cut the tops. Also fine for training tomato plants and grapevines. **Lb.**, 15 cts.; 5 lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.

SCOLLY RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLERS.—Either straight or angle neck. By express, \$1.00 each; postpaid, \$1.10.

GARDEN TOOLS



No. 38 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow, \$6.50.

The above represents only one of 14 Planet Jr. and Iron Age Garden Tools that we handle. They are not only time and labor savers, but do the work far better than is possible under the old method. Send for complete Iron Age and Planet Jr. catalogs.

Iron Age Hand Tools

No. 16. Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder. —Sows in a continuous row or in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.....	\$ 8.50
No. 6. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Drill is like No. 16; the attachments supply all the tools necessary in the garden	12.00
No. 15. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Like No. 6, but has only one wheel,	11.00
No. 1. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Like No. 6, but without seed drill attachment, which may be added at any time,	7.00
No. 9. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Same as No. 1, but has one wheel,	5.25
No. 19C. Wheel Plow and Cultivator. —Fitted with plow, scuffle-hoe and cultivator teeth. Has 24-inch wheel,	3.50
No. 11. Wheel Plow. —Will plow 3 to 4 inches deep, 4 to 6 inches wide,	2.50

Planet Jr. Hand Tools

No. 3. Hill and Drill Seeder. —Sows in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in a continuous row,	\$10.00
No. 4. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. —Similar to No. 3, but has attachments for cultivating, etc.,	10.50
No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe. —Fitted with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, 2 plows and 2 leaf lifters	6.50
No. 38. Single Wheel Disc Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. —Has 2 sets of 3 discs each, 2 three-prong cultivator teeth, a plow and a leaf lifter,	6.50
No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. —Has 2 six-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, 7-inch rake, 4-inch rake, plow and leaf lifter,	5.35
No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. —Similar to No. 16, but without rakes,	4.50
Firefly Garden Plow. —Throws a furrow 4 to 6 inches wide, 3 to 4 inches deep,	2.25

FRUIT PICKER.—Works on the end of a pole. Picks the fruit without bruising. By express, \$1.00; by mail, postpaid, \$1.20.

LANG'S HAND WEEDER.—We know its value by actual experience. It does the work well. 25 cts. each; by mail, postpaid, 30 cts.

Plant White Pearl Onion Sets for a Profitable Fall Crop

The Pearl Onion Sets I bought of you last fall proved the most satisfactory of any sets I ever bought. We have had all the onions we could use this spring, and sweet and crisp, and only one peck of sets. All the seed I have ever bought of T. W. Wood & Sons were up to the standard which they claim, which consists of Crimson Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Millet, Timothy seed, Wheat, Oats, etc. In short, nearly every kind of seed sold by a dealer. Though I may be cranky, I think the brand of T. W. Wood & Sons is a guarantee of purity.—R. ARMFIELD, M. D., Madison Co., N. C., May 17, 1911.

I planted your White Pearl Onions last fall. This spring I marketed the first salable onions on our market. Will plant more this fall. They are far superior to anything I ever grew.—J. N. ZIGLAR, Forsyth Co., N. C., May 17, 1911.

Wood's Turnip and Rutabaga Seeds

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast; salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early Milan Turnips

The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Pure ivory white inside and out. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid. By express, lb., 65 cts.;

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Similar to White Milan, except it has a purple top. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid. By express, lb., 50 cts.



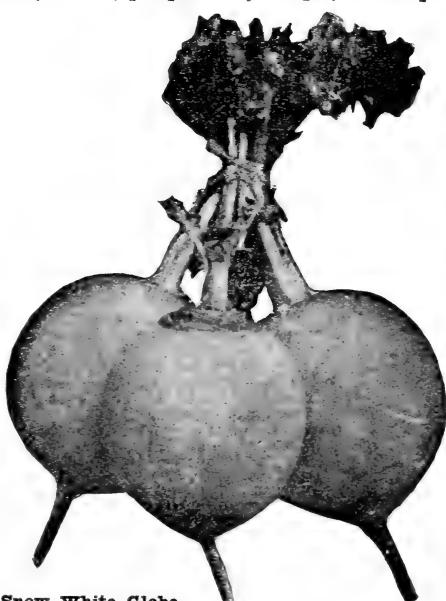
Early Red or Purple Top.
postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Lb., 55 cts., postpaid. By freight, 45 cts. per lb.

EARLY RED or PURPLE TOP (flat strapleaved).—Flat; white with purple top; fine grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender.

MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—Makes large globe shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. Lb., 50 cts.,



Southern Snow White Globe

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.—A superior large white round turnip. Flesh, firm and solid.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—Makes large round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.—Extra large, round white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder.

EARLY STRAPLEAF WHITE GLOBE.—A quick grower similar to Red Top White Globe, except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor. Lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A very productive, quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper.

Yellow Fleshed Varieties

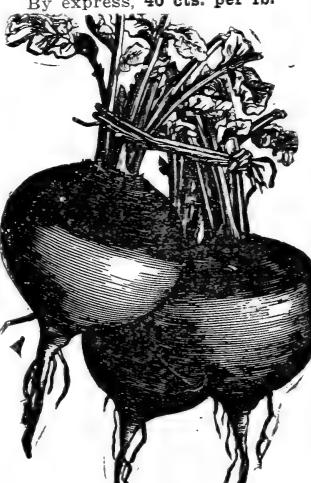
LARGE AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip.

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY.—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor.

Salad Varieties

SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Makes white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.



SEVEN TOP.—A very hardy variety grown exclusively for salad. Lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per lb.

Rutabaga or Swede

PURPLE TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety. A large yielder, good keeper, hardy, sweet and solid.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP. YELLOW.—An improved strain grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm and sweet. Grows large; fine for table and stock.

PRICE.—All varieties unless otherwise quoted: oz. 5c. ¼ lb. 15c., lb. 45c. postpaid. By express or freight, lb. 35c., 5 lbs. for \$1.50.

Insecticides and Sprayers, Poisons Cannot Be Sent By Mail

Paris Green —A strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25 cts.; 5 lbs. for \$1.15. Special price on large lots.

Arsenate of Lead —Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions; white in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferred to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water for general spraying. Per lb., 20 cts.; 5 lbs., 90 cts.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$6.75; 50 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.



Bordeaux Mixture —Ready for use by simply adding water. Every potato grower should use Bordeaux. Should be used also on all vine crops. Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits. Works in sprayer freely without clogging, permitting a fine spray. Quart, 35 cts.; 2 qts., 60 cts.; gal. (makes 50 gallons), 90 cts.; 5 gals. for \$4.00; 10 gals. \$7.00; 25 gals. for \$15.00; 50-gal. barrel, \$25.00.

Lime - Sulphur (For San Jose Scale) —No better remedy has been found to combat this pest that is killing thousands of valuable fruit-trees. You can make it at home, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable job, and the home-made mixture must be applied hot. Our mixture is highly concentrated and is ready by simply adding water; no boiling. For summer spraying, dilute 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water, except for stone fruits, on which use $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Lime-Sulphur to 50 gallons of water. For winter spraying use 1 gallon Lime-Sulphur to 11 gallons of water. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of dilute solution. Qt., 25 cts.; 2 qts., 45 cts.; gallon, 75 cts.; 5 gallons, \$2.25; 10 gallons, \$4.00; 25 gallons, \$9.00; 50-gallon barrel, \$15.00.

Kerosene Emulsion —For San Jose scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea-louse, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, lice, and all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Mix 1 quart Emulsion to 25 to 50 gallons of water. Quart, 30 cts.; 2 qts., 50 cts.; gal., 85 cts.; 5 gals., \$3.50.

Whale Oil Soap

Recommended for San Jose scale and other insects which infest the bark of the trees. Lb., 15 cts.; 2 lbs., 25 cts.; 5 lbs., 50 cts.

Slug Shot —Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. 5-lb. packages, 30 cts.; 10 lb. packages, 50 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4.50. Small dusters for applying, 10 cts.; large canisters, 50 cts.



Tobacco Dust —One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth. Should be used when setting out fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. 10-lb. bag, 30 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 1,000 lbs., \$16.00.

Bug Death —Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. Pound, 15 cts.; 3-lb. package, 35 cts.; 5-lb. package, 50 cts.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package, \$1.00 100 lbs., \$7.50. Use $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

Sterlingworth Fly Driver —A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Killer is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart making 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. Per qt., 60 cts.; 2 qts., \$1.00.

Sulphur —For making Lime-Sulphur spray. Lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 6 cts. per lb; 25 lbs. and over, 5 cts. per lb.

Thymo Cresol —A cold water dip. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. Small bottles, 20 cts.; large bottles, 35 cts.; quart, 65 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. \$1.75.

KILLS

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

INSECTS

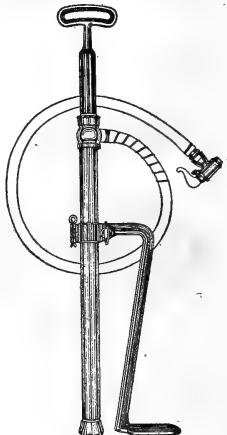
A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts.; postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Copper Sulphate —Blue Stone or Blue Vitrol. —Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Use 5 lbs copper sulphate and 5 lbs. unslacked lime to 50 gallons of water. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. Price, by express, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 25 lbs. for \$2.00.

Lemon Oil Insecticide

The best remedy for house-plants, destroying green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Direction on each can. $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, 25 cts.; pint, 40 cts.; quart, 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon, \$1.25; gallon, \$2.00.

Bucket Spray Pump —Excepting the foot-rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. These pumps are excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry-houses; for washing windows and buggies; putting out fires and various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. Price, \$3.00. 4-foot extension pipe 30 cts. extra.



Bucket Spray Pump



Auto-Spray Pump

Auto Spray Pump —Compressed air sprayer. A self-operating sprayer of simple construction; durable, easy to carry and to work. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity four gallons. Made of brass. Price, with stop-cock nozzle, \$6.75; with Auto-Pop nozzle, \$7.75.

Barrel Spray Pump —Every one who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats. The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, enabling the pump to throw a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated.

Outfit A —Pump with mechanical agitator, 10 feet of hose, 3 foot extension pipe and Bordeaux nozzle, \$10.00.

Outfit B —Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of hose (10 feet each), Y connection, 8 foot extension pipe and 2 Bordeaux nozzles, \$12.00.

Bordeaux Nozzle —Can be set to throw anything from a solid stream to a fine spray. 75 cts.; postpaid, 80 cts.

Rubber Hose — $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (for bucket pump), 12 cts. per foot; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (for Auto-spray and barrel Pumps), 15 cts. per foot; clamps for attaching hose $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sizes, each 5 cts.; male and female couplings, 10 cts. each.

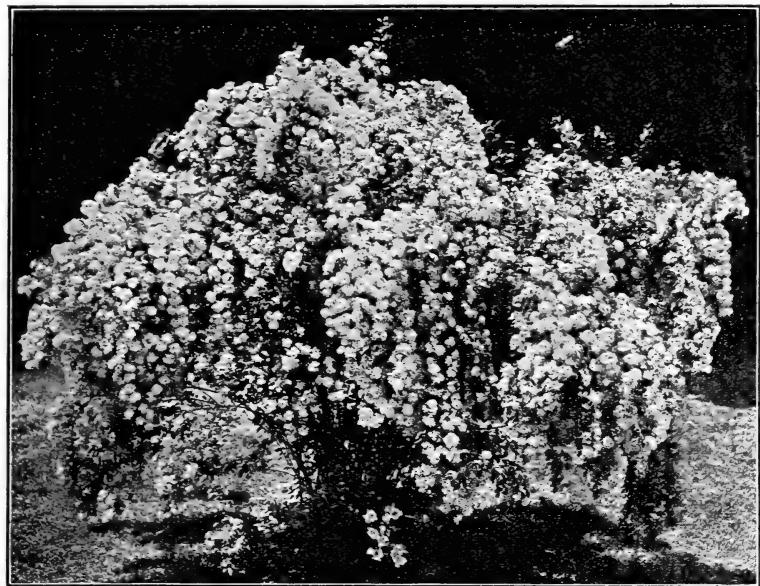
Tri-Jet Hand Sprayer —Useful in small gardens, greenhouses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist; does splendid work. Galvanized Steel Tank, 60 cts.; brass tank, \$1.25.

Hardy Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

Grown at Our Kenbrook Farm

The planting of flowering and ornamental shrubs is increasing to a wonderful extent, as they give more real lasting satisfaction than any other form of decorative plants. After they are once planted, they increase in growth, size and beauty each year, and require very little attention.

October and November is the best time for setting out these Hardy and Ornamental Shrubs. They can also be set out early in the spring. In planting out, they should be set out a little deeper than the marks show they were originally set in the nursery rows. Thoroughly well rotted manure should be incorporated with the soil at the time of planting, or in the absence of well rotted manure, an application of ground bone should be given, for best growth and results.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuya pyramidalis*)

A most valuable upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. 2 feet. 50 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Evergreen Azalia (*A. Amoena*)

A superb low-growing evergreen shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are of bright rosy purple. Foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months. 9 to 12 inches. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*) Where a good hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage, which takes on such a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries, all help to make it very ornamental. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Oregon Barberry (*Mahonia Aquifolia*) Medium size, with purplish shining, prickly leaves and showy, bright yellow flowers in May succeeded by bluish berries. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Buddleia Lindleyana Violet purple flowers in dense racemes. A beautiful free-flowering shrub, vigorous and healthy growth. 3 feet, 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Sweet-Scented Buddleia (*Buddleia variabilis*) The orange yellow flowers appear in August and are quite fragrant. 3 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Japanese Burning Bush (*Euonymus Japonicus*) Very useful and decorative evergreen shrub, dark green, shiny leaves. Decorative in pots or tufts. 18 inches to 2 feet. 30 cts. \$3.00 per dozen.

European Burning Bush (*Euonymus Europeans*) Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The seeds of this, light yellow in color, are quite ornamental. 4 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Chinese Angelica Tree (*Dimorphanthus mandshuricus*) Tropical in appearance; similar in form to *Aralia Speciosa*, but of bolder growth. Produces massive panicles of flowers in mid-summer. Very attractive. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Crape Myrtle (*Lagstroemia*) A handsome flowering shrub, which blooms through the summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. In northern States the plants should be lifted in the fall and kept in a cellar.
Indica.—Delicate soft pink. 50 cts. each.
Alba.—Pure white. 50 cts. each.

Double White Deutzia (D. Crenata fl. pl. Alba) Flowers pure white; double; produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall-growing variety. 3 to 3½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Double Pink Deutzia —25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Dwarf White Deutzia (Gracilis) Flowers pure white; bell-shaped; quite dwarf. Blooms early in April. 12 inches. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester Double white, pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Van Houttei Grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. One of the very finest Spiraeas. In May, before the leaves appear, all the branches are clustered, to their full extent with single flowers; which produce a charming effect. 3 feet, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer The finest of the dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color, a purple-crimson, and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large, flat clusters of bloom throughout the summer and autumn. 18 inches. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Reeves Single Spiraea (Reevesiana) Produces large clusters of single white flowers, which covers the entire plant. A desirable early spring bloomer. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Reeves Doub'e Spiraea, (Reevesiana flore pleno) With large, round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March, and continues for several weeks. One of the best. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Japanese Spiraea, (Stephanandra Fleuxuosa) Graceful, pendent, fountain like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in the greatest profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints. Fine as a background for herbaceous borders or for facing tall shrubbery. 2 feet. 25 cts. each \$2.50 per dozen.

Blue Spiraea or Chinese Beardwort. (Caryopteris mastacanthus) A fine blooming shrub, with lavender blue flowers produced in summer and early autumn in great profusion. Very effective for massing. Strong field grown plants, 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Sweet Shrub, Calycanthus Praecox, (Chimonanthus fragrans) Oriental sweet shrub. A beautiful Japanese shrub, producing a great abundance of exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers early in January and lasting Analysis.—Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to

African Tamarisk, (Tamarix Africana) Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs with feathery foliage and small delicate flowers, borne profusely on bending branches. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Syringa Rothomagensis (Raven Lilac) Produces abundance of red flowers in extra large panicles. 2½ to 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

French Tamarisk, (Tamarix Gallica) Foliage fine and feathery, on long, slender branches that are covered their entire length with bright pink, plume-like flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Weigela, (Rosaea) Large and rather coarse deep pink or magenta flowers in great masses during June. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

(Amabilis). Grows to the height of 4 or 5 feet. A showy-pink-flowered form, making a vigorous growth. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

(Candida). Pure white flowers of large size. Blooms all summer and autumn. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

(Eva Rathke.) Very distinct in color of flower from other Weigelas, a remarkably free bloomer and a vigorous, erect grower. The flowers are of a rich deep crimson, and are produced in great abundance, continuously throughout the summer and autumn. About 3 feet. 35 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Florida Dogwood (Cornus Florida) Foliage dark green, changing to brilliant crimson in autumn. Pure snow white flowers in abundance, followed by bright scarlet fruit. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Red Branch Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. About 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red Siberian Dogwood (Cornus Sibirica) A rare and remarkable variety, with bright red bark in winter. About 3 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

European Elder (Sambucus racemosa) Flowers in April and May, followed by red berries, the fruit ripening early in June. 4 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Golden Bell, Fortune's (Forsythia fortunei) Tall, but the branches bend, making a most graceful effect, especially in early spring, when full of yellow blossoms. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Golden Bell, Drooping, (Forsythia suspensa) Graceful drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. Blooms in profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Dark Green Forsythia (Forsythia viridissima) More shrub-like in growth than other Forsythias. Dark rich foliage, and a very profuse bloomer. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Globe Flower or Japanese Rose (Corchorus Japonicus) An old favorite; of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appears early in April. Effective for massing. Attains a height of about five feet. 3 feet clumps. 25 cts each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Gold Flower (Hypericum moserianum) Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best, strong, bushy plants. 2 feet high. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Mock Orange or Syringa (Philadelphus grandiflorus) The flowers of this are much larger than the others, and showy. Develops into a bushy specimen. 2 to 3 feet. 50 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Sweet Mock Orange (Philadelphus coronarius) Grows 5 to 6 feet in height. The real old-fashioned form, with its pretty white blossoms and yellow stamens. 2 to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

New Jersey Tea (Americanus Ceanothus) A very ornamental shrub; small white flowers, profuse bloom in June and July. 2 to 2½ feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Olive Tree or Japan Oleaster (Elaegnus edulis) Gumi fruit of the Japanese. A low growing ornamental shrub, which produces in early May enormous quantities of fruit, which is one-third of an inch in length, oblong, bright red, and covered with minute white dots. This plant is not sufficiently appreciated, and should be more extensively cultivated, as the fruit is very ornamental and makes an excellent jelly or marmalade, the flavor is sharp, pungent and rather agreeable. Foliage light green, silvery beneath. Produces very fragrant flower April 1st. Plant perfectly hardy, and grow in almost any situation. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Purple Leaved Plum, (Prunus Pissardi) Vigorous upright growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens. 4 to 5 feet. 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Rosa, Rugosa Japanese roses. How beautiful are the single roses of this grand species, often 3 inches in diameter and the large scarlet rose slips which follow late. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well. Red or white variety. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MME. GEORGES BRUANT—Pure White, loosely double roses, very fragrant, and produced in large quantities. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—One of the best Rugosas; paper-white; semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds. About 2 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Smooth Sumach, (Rhus Glabra Laciniata) The leaves are beautifully cut and equal in grace and intricacy the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall; this, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effect is desired. It is also decidedly picturesque trained in tree form. 3 to 4 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Viburnum Lantana —Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black.

V. Opulis High Bush Cranberry. A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

V. Opulis Sterilis —Common Snowball. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.

V. Plicatum —Japanese Snowball. A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; last several weeks. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spiraea Thunbergii Or dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small and white, and appear very early in March, lasting three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge. 2 to 2½ feet. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

California Privet —A rapid grower and thrives on all soils and makes a magnificent hedge or screen. Foliage is dark, glossy green, and is evergreen until late in winter. It has an erect habit of growth. One year, 10 to 18 inches, at \$1.50 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Amoor River Privet —Makes a magnificent hedge. It is a very quick and compact grower. It has a beautiful light green color, and retains its foliage through the winter. 18 to 24 inches. \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000. 2 to 3 feet, \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1,000.

Ibota Privet (Japanese) —A handsome evergreen shrub of dense and symmetrical outline. Native of Japan. Leaves thick, dark lustrous green, often with a reddish margin and midrib. Flowers creamy white, disposed in loose panicles. The berries are bluish black with a bloom. Specimen plant 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts.

A Desirable Hedge Plant

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*) makes one of the most attractive hedge plants. It is growing in popularity everywhere; does not require so much trimming as the Privet, and is much more attractive in winter. Price 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HARDY ROSES

STRONG VIGOROUS OUTDOOR GROWN PLANT

We can ship these Roses at any time during November or December, or in open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out, however, the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure for the roots, after setting out, is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root-growth and development during the winter.

Prices of all varieties (customer's selection), for shipment in November or December, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.



Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These make a larger growth, larger flowers and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

- Baron de Bonstettin.**—Blackish crimson; large and full.
- Gen. Jacqueminot.**—Crimson; fine; very attractive.
- Paul Neyron.**—Large flowers; pink; one of the very best.
- Magna Charta.**—Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.
- Caroline Testout.**—An exquisite free-blooming pink rose.
- Bessie Brown.**—White, faintly flushed with pink.
- Alf. Colomb.**—Clear cherry red; extra large flowers.
- Mrs. R. B. Cant.**—Clear, bright, rosy pink; free bloomer.
- Margaret Dickson.**—White, with pale flesh center.
- Coquette des Alpes.**—Pure white; sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush.

Everblooming Tea Roses

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

- Killarney.**—Exquisite shade of deep shell-pink.
- General MacArthur.**—Brightest-colored of roses.
- General of Battles.**—One of the best hardy crimson roses.
- Etoile de Lyon.**—Rich golden yellow; very desirable.
- Safrano.**—Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.
- Maman Cochet, Pink.**—Finest outdoor Tea Roses.
- Maman Cochet, White.**—Beautiful buds and flowers.
- Baldwin (Helen Gould).**—Continuous bloomer and a fine rose.
- Marie Von Houtte.**—Yellow, passing to rich creamy white.
- Kaisserin Augusta Victoria.**—White; fine buds and flowers.
- Meteor.**—Dark crimson; vigorous grower.
- Clothilde Souptet.**—Color ivory-white, shaded w'th rose.
- Monthly Cabbage.**—Large flowers; pink. Well-known garden rose.
- Madame Lambard.**—Beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.
- Burbank.**—Everblooming; color, cherry-crimson.
- Marie Lambert, or Snowflake.**—Color, creamy white; free bloomer.
- Bon Silene.**—Bright, rosy crimson, changing to light rose.
- Malmaison.**—Color, beautiful rich creamy flesh.
- Duchess de Brabant.**—A bright China Rose; color, rosy pink.

Climbing Roses

- Crimson Rambler.**—Rapid grower, producing flowers in clusters.
- Reine Marie Henriette.**—Cherry-red; a beautiful rose.
- Climbing Meteor.**—Produces deep, rich, velvety red flowers.
- Pillar of Gold.**—Rosy pink, base of petals, yellow.
- Dorothy Perkins.**—A clear, shell-pink; flowers in clusters.
- Philadelphia Crimson Rambler.**—Profuse bloomer.
- White Rambler.**—A white climber, of free foliage.

- Yellow Rambler.**—Rich, golden yellow; very fragrant.
- Pink Rambler.**—Same as Crimson Rambler, differing in color.
- Solfatine.**—Clear sulphur yellow; full and double. Blooms in clusters.
- Mary Washington.**—Pure white flowers of medium size. Blooms profusely in large clusters throughout the summer. Strong grower.

VINES

Boston Ivy or Virginia Creeper, (Ampelopsis veitchii) Rapid growing, deciduous vine. Handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

English or Irish Ivy, (Hedera Hibernica) This well known favorite is useful for covering walls and in rock gardening. Owing to its handsome, evergreen, glossy foliage, it is much used for covering graves, particularly in shaded situations, where grass will not grow. Field-grown plants. 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Euonymus Radicans Very hardy, dense growing, trailing vine; has dull green leaves with whitish veins. Grows rapidly if planted in reasonably rich

ground; also useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is self-clinging. 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Naked - Flowered Jessamine (Jessamine nudiflorum) A graceful, healthy climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January. 25 cts. each; ten for \$2.00.

Wistaria, Chinese, Blue (Wistaria Sinensis) A flowering vine of extremely vigorous growth which attains a great height if given support. The beautiful flowers of soft, dainty lavender blue color are produced in pendulous racemes a foot or more long, in May, before the leaves expand. They are produced in such great numbers as to form a bank of bloom. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

SHADE TREES

American White Ash (*Fraxinus alba Americana*)

Well suited for sidewalk or lawn plantings. Grow to large, open proportions. Distinguished from the Green Ash by the light color of under side of leaf. 5 to 6 feet. 75 cts. each.

European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*)

A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries. 5 to 6 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*)

Yellow bark and large leaves identify this birch. A rapid growth. 4 to 5 feet. 75 cts. each.

Purple Birch (*Betula var. purpurea*)

Quite a rare, distinct kind, having purple foliage and purplish-white bark. 5 to 6 feet. \$1.25 each.

Silver Cypress (*Cupressus Arizonica*)

Grows quite large and makes a beautiful contrast with other foliage. Horizontal branches. Can be trained either of narrow and pyramidal or broad, open head. 2 to 2½ feet. \$1.00 each.

Golden Japanese Cedar (*Retinospora Plumosa Aurea*)

Very popular and beautiful. Of dense habit, with soft, feathery foliage, light green, distinctly tipped with yellow. 12 to 15 inches. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

American Hazel (*Corylus Americana*)

Valued for its nuts. Useful for forming thickets in somewhat shaded places. 3 to 4 feet. 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Magnolia Soulangiana.

The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion. 2 to 3 feet. \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Italian Poplar (*Populus Fastigiata*)

A tall pyramidal compact-growing tree. Rapid grower and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe. We can supply these trees with 4-foot bodies, and others whose limbs start at the ground. Therefore, in ordering, please state the class of tree desired. 7 to 8 feet. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) A magnificent growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shaped. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting. Also for lumber. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Oriental Plane Sycamore or Buttonwood (*Platanus orientalis*)

A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of a bright green color. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white color all through the winter. As a shade tree, this cannot be excelled. 6 to 7 feet. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Sutner's White-Spotted Plane or Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis Sutneri*)

Foliage spotted and marked white; very ornamental. 5 to 6 feet. 75 cts. each.

Varnish Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)

A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage and large terminal panicles of showy golden yellow flowers in July. A very desirable lawn tree. 3 to 4 feet. 60 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Pussy or Goat Willow (*Salix Caprea*)

Grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet. The blooms of this willow are very attractive in the early spring, and later the foliage makes a handsome show. 4 to 5 feet. 75 cts. each.

Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina*)

Grows to a height of 30 to 35 feet. Highly effective in winter, with its golden bark. Severe pruning encourages a vigorous growth of new shoots. 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts. each.

Flame or Bronzed Barked Willow (*Salix britzensis*)

Grown to a height of 20 to 25 feet. Like Golden Willow, its winter effect is gorgeous, the bright red twigs contrasting with the snow. Prune as recommended above. 3 to 4 feet. 75 cts. each.

Sowing, Making and Preserving the Lawn

Preparation of the Soil

Thorough preparation is very necessary in order to secure a successful lawn. The ground must be rich, or must be made so, to start with, and it should have a liberal application of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** and well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. Do not use fresh manure, as the weeds and hay seeds, which are in all manures, would germinate and fill the lawn with coarse grasses and weeds. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc. removed and the soil raked as smooth and level as possible.

Sowing the Seed

Thick seeding always gives best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of 50 to 75 lbs. to the acre, or for small yards, one quart for every three hundred square feet (12 x 25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of a spade. Lawn grass can be successfully sown at any time after the first of September and up to the middle of April. If it is sown in open weather during the winter it will do well, but it will be a little longer in germinating.

Care of Lawns Afterwards

While the grass is young, and even when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawns. If a watchful oversight is kept at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife or pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow.

The Lawn Grass should be cut just as soon as the grass is two or three inches high and should be regularly and carefully cut during the growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass and causing bare spots to appear. Care should

also be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one-and-a-half to two inches is close enough. Where possible, lawns should be well watered during hot, dry spells in summer; late in the evening is best. Care should be taken to give plenty of water. Great benefit will also be derived by running a roller over the lawn once a week all through the growing season. This forces the roots of the grass to strike out afresh, taking a deeper hold on the soil, enabling the grass to withstand dry weather better, and improving the appearance of the lawn very much. It is best every fall or early in the spring to rake the lawn over very roughly and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also 5 pounds to 300 square feet, a top-dressing of Wood's Lawn Enricher at the rate of about 5 pounds to 300 square feet.

In addition to **Wood's Lawn Enricher**, a light application of well-rotted stable manure, well scattered over the lawn, will prove of decided benefit in furnishing nutriment to the roots and surface soil. The manure should only be applied just as winter weather sets in, and just as soon as hard weather begins to break up in the spring, any straws or particles, and it will be found that these will act most beneficially on the lawn, making virtually a mulch to protect the roots during hot weather in the spring and summer.

Renovating Old Lawns

Where it is desired to renovate a lawn that is fairly well set in grass, without digging up and reseeding the whole, it can be satisfactorily done by digging or chopping up with a hoe and raking over the bare spots in the lawn, and giving an application of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** over the entire lawn, then sowing **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass** on the bare spots, and also giving a sprinkling of this over the entire lawn, so as to freshen and give a new growth of grass to same.

It is a good plan, even where the lawn is in good condition to rake it over in the fall and give an application of Wood's Lawn Enricher, and also a sprinkling of our Lawn Grass Seed. This tends to keep the lawn in a satisfactory condition much longer than without treatment. Any weeds or coarse grasses appearing in the lawn should be cut or pulled out, so as to prevent them from crowding out the lawn grass and making the lawn unsightly.

WOOD'S UNRIValed ASSORTMENT

Garden Collection of Hardy Bulbs

For Spring Flowering Outdoors



This collection is made of the same choice bulbs offered in this catalog, and contains the best sorts for this purpose. The bulbs will bloom at different periods, and afford an endless display of beauty and grandeur from the earliest spring to commencement of summer. As prices are much lower than our regular rates, we can make no substitution.

PRICE OF FULL COLLECTION, \$5.00; HALF OF THIS COLLECTION, \$3.00.
Express or Freight Charges to be Paid by Purchaser.

- 24 Bedding Hyacinths. Red, white and blue.
- 18 Hyacinths. White Italian and Blue and Rose Roman.
- 50 Wood's Special Mixed Single Tulips.
- 50 Wood's Special Mixed Double Tulips.
- 10 Keizerkroon Tulips.
- 10 Cottage-Maid Tulips.
- 24 Mixed Parrot Tulips.
- 12 Poeticus Narcissus.
- 12 Princeps Narcissus.

- 12 Double Incomparabilis Narcissus.
- 60 Crocus. Named sorts; separate colors.
- 100 Crocus. Finest mixed colors.
- 12 Anemones. Single mixed.
- 12 Chionodoxa Luciliae (Glory of the Snow).
- 12 Spanish Iris. Mixed colors.
- 12 Scilla Siberica.
- 12 Sparaxis Tricolor. Mixed.
- 24 Snowdrops. Single.
- 4 Lilium Candidum.

WOOD'S RAINBOW COLLECTION OF BULBS

For Conservatory or House.

This collection is made up of the very choicest bulbs and will give an endless amount of bloom throughout the winter. Being offered at special prices, we can make no substitution.

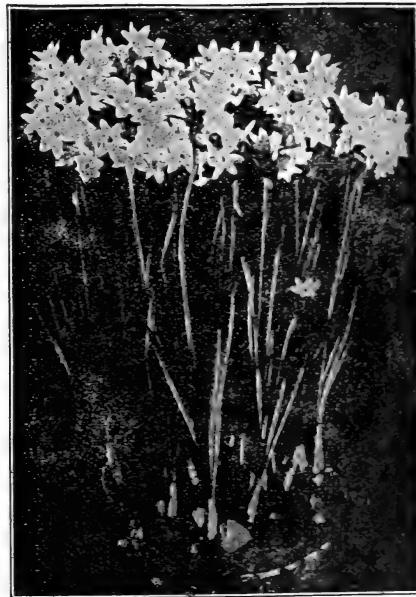
Prices of full collection, \$5.00; half of this collection, \$3.00. Express or freight charges to be paid by purchaser.

15 Single Named Hyacinths. Various colors. 12 Selected White Roman Hyacinths. 12 Miniature or Dutch Roman Hyacinths. White and pink. 12 Belle Alliance Tulips. Single scarlet. 12 Murillo Tulips. Double white, shaded rose.	12 Giant white Narcissus. 6 Golden Spur Narcissus. 6 Von Sion Narcissus. 3 Chinese Sacred Lilies. 24 Named Crocus. Three colors. 1 Bermuda Easter Lily. Large. 1 Mammoth Calla Lily. 12 Mammoth Freesias.
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Giant White Narcissus

THE MOST SATISFACTORY FLOWER THAT CAN BE GROWN IN THE HOUSE FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.00. Delivered anywhere in the United States.



Giant White Narcissus grown in water.

From a bulb of Giant White Narcissus purchased from you last fall, I had two clusters of 14 blossoms each and one cluster of 13 blossoms. The bulb was planted in a vase containing shells and water. If any one had a bulb to produce more than 41 blossoms, I should like to know of it. To me, mine was a wonder.—Mrs. T. B. Davis, Carteret Co., N. C., January 21, 1910.

I have used your Hyacinths, Double and Single, and know them to be good.—W. H. GURKIN, Martin Co., N. C. May 23, 1910.

I enclose you a post card showing a bowl of your Giant White Narcissus, which I started Dec. 16, 1908. On the 20th of January they were photographed. This bowl contains 25 bulbs, and counting the little one you see to the right, there are 21 clusters of blossoms, which run from 12 to 17 little blossoms to the cluster. I raised these myself. They are such little trouble, and your bulbs are so successful you may expect an order from me again next fall for a supply for winter. I only ordered 100 last fall, but think next fall will increase my order.—Dr. M. B. LEWIS, Culpeper Co., Va., January 26, 1909.

How to Plant and Grow Bulbs

Cultural Directions are given under the head of each different class of bulbs. These directions are the same as followed by our most successful flower growers, and the result of our own personal observation and experience. The best success may be expected from our bulbs, provided reasonable care and attention is given.

Time for Planting out-of-doors is from September 15th until about December 15th. Planting is sometimes done even two weeks later, if the ground can be worked, but in order to get a good selection, it is much better to order early in the season, and plant out about October 1st, as this will give the bulbs time to get well-rooted before freezing weather.



GERTRUDE,

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinth.

Collection No. 2

For growing in pots. Contains one first-size bulb, each of the following twelve excellent varieties. Price, \$1.20, or charges paid for \$1.40.

Whites.—La Grandesse, Albertine, Snow-ball, Grandeur A Merveille.

Pinks and Reds.—Gigantea, Gertrude, Gen'l Pellissier, Lord Macaulay.

Blues.—Baron Von Thuyl, Queen of the Blues, Blue Mourant.

Yellow.—Ida.

HYACINTHS

The First Flowers
of Importance to

Bloom in the Spring. ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Produce Beautiful Spikes of Bloom Strikingly Attractive in their Richness and Variety of Color. ■

Culture in Pots.—Use any good, rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decreases the blooming period.

Culture in Glasses.—For this purpose the largest and the heaviest bulbs should be used; therefore, we strongly recommend our **Exhibition Hyacinths**, and the single sorts are the best. Fill the glass with water so that only the base of the bulb is immersed in it, and remove to a dark, cool place till the roots have grown almost to the bottom of the glass. The water should be changed every week or two to keep it pure, and in doing this, draw the roots entirely out of the glass and rinse both with clear water. When brought to the light, shade the glass from the full rays of the sun, the effect of which is to heat the water to a fatal degree and remove from the window at night if very cold. Give plenty of fresh water and as much fresh air as possible when they begin to bloom.

Culture in Open Ground.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinth Collections**Collection of "Special Merit"**

The kinds mentioned below are "Varieties of Special Merit." They have been taken from our General List of Standard Sorts on account of their free-blooming qualities, and they can be relied upon as the very best free-blooming kinds in cultivation.

	Each.	Doz.
La Grandesse. —Pure snow-white; fine, large, well shaped bells; early,	\$0.15	\$1.50
L'Innocence. —Pure white; very large bells; flowers early, .....	.12	1.25
Garibaldi. —Brilliant carmine; very early, .....	.15	1.50
Gertrude. —Fine dark pink; very large bulb, .....	.15	1.50
Queen of the Blues. —The largest light-blue Hyacinth in cultivation, .....	.15	1.50
Grand Maitre. —Deep porcelain-blue; the truss is large, .....	.12	1.25
Ida. —The best pure yellow; delicate stem, with small bells, .....	.15	1.50

Collection of one of each of the above seven kinds for 85 cts., postpaid.

Collection No. 1

For growing in glasses. Contains one first-size bulb, each, of the following twelve popular varieties. Price, \$1.20, or charges prepaid for \$1.40.
Whites.—Alba Superbissima, Mad. Vander Hoop, Grandeur Merveille, Grand Velette.

Reds and Pinks.—Gertrude, Norma, Robt. Steiger, Lord Macaulay.

Blues.—Chas Dickens, La Peyrouse, Marie.

Yellow.—Ida.

Collection No. 3

Double flowering Hyacinths. Contains one first-size bulb, each of the following standard varieties. Price \$1.25, or charges paid for \$1.40.

Whites.—La Tour d'Avvergue, La Virginite, Prince of Waterloo, Royal Boquet.

Pinks and Reds.—Grootvorst, Boquet Tendre, Lord Wellington.

Blues.—Bloksberg, Garrick, Van Speyk.

Yellows.—Goethe, Minerva.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths



Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinths

Wood's Exhibition Double Hyacinths

This List embraces the Very Finest Double Varieties in Cultivation, but we would Advise our Customers to Plant our Exhibition Single Hyacinths, as the Flowers are Very Much Larger.

12 cents each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$2.25 for 25, \$8.00 per 100. Add 15 cents per dozen by mail. Single bulbs mailed free.

WHITE AND BLUSH WHITE.

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Pure white, and the earliest double white; valuable for house-growing.

La Virginite.—Very large spike; creamy white.

Prince of Waterloo.—White, rosy center; large spike and large bells.

Royal Bouquet.—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.

RED AND ROSY.

Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).—Very fine dark red; good bloomer.

Bouquet Royal.—Bells borne on long stem; color, salmon-pink, red centre; very attractive.

Grootvorst.—Peach-blossom pink; good truss.

Lord Wellington.—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, and very early.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Bloksberg.—Light blue, large bells, of a beautifully marbled appearance; it is one of the best double blues; early.

Garrick.—Azure-blue; large, compact; spike.

Van Speyk.—Bright lavender-blue; very compact spike, with extra large bells.

Rembrandt.—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.

Bouquet Orange.—Reddish yellow; small spike.

Goethe.—Light yellow, vigorous grower, and one of the best double yellows.

Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF ABOVE FIFTEEN KINDS,
\$1.35; BY MAIL, \$1.50.

12 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen, \$2.25 for 25; \$8.00 per 100; 6 sold at dozen rates; 50 at hundred rates. Postage, 15 cents per dozen extra. At single rates, no charge for postage.

Alba superbissima.—A very fine white, tall spike.

Albertine.—Pure white, fine for forcing.

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white, very large.

Grand Vedette.—Pure white, very large bells; early.

La Grandesse.—Extra fine; pure white.

L'Innocence.—Tall spike; pure white; good for forcing.

Mad. Van der Hoop.—Pure white, large bells. Very early and one of the best whites for forcing.

Mt. Blanc.—Fine pure white, large spike.

Snowball.—Pure snow-white; fine large bells; early.

Voltaire.—Pale waxy blush.

BLUE.

Baron von Thuyll.—One of the darkest blue and purple Hyacinths known and of easy culture; bells small and thickly set upon a long stem.

Bleu Mourant.—Splendid violet-blue.

Charles Dickens.—This is of light porcelain color; very pretty.

Czar Peter.—Very large bells, of clearest porcelain-blue; beautifully blotched with purple; large truss, and easily forced.

Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue; large truss.

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF THE ABOVE 30 KINDS, \$3.25—PURCHASER PAYING CHARGES.

King of the Blues.—Dark blue; large spike.

La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender; an unusually pretty shade.

Marie.—Rich purple; enormous truss.

Queen of the Blues.—Clear sky-blue; fine spike of very large bells.

RED AND PINK.

Garibaldi.—Brilliant carmine.

Gen. Pelissier.—Deep crimson; fine truss; early.

Gertrude.—Fine, dark pink; very large bulb.

Gigantea.—Fine, light pink; large spike; small bells.

Lord Macaulay.—Deep carmine-pink with white eye, extra large and compact spike; is found in all collections for exhibition, which proves its merit.

Norma.—Very large bulb and easily forced in pots and glasses. Vigorous grower, producing very large spikes. Color, delicate flesh-colored pink.

Robert Steiger.—Fine, large, bright red; popular.

YELLOW.

Ida.—Pure yellow; fine spike.

King of the Yellows.—Fine, bright yellow.

Sonora.—Orange-yellow, tinted rosy salmon.

Yellow Hammer.—Fine, rich golden yellow.

Hyacinth Glasses

Hyacinths can be easily and successfully grown in water, varieties being generally used single varieties being generally used. Glasses, assorted colors, 20 cts. each, \$1.75 per dozen. Cannot be sent by mail.

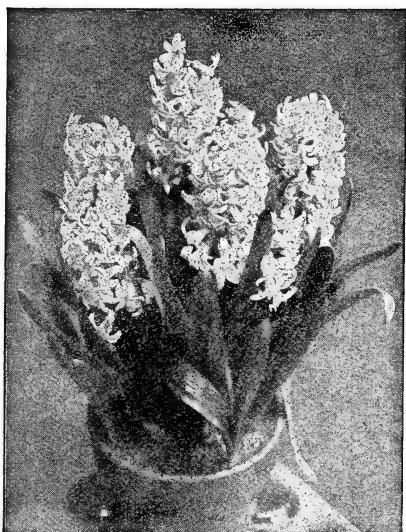
Last fall I planted two dozen of your hyacinths, which produced wonderfully beautiful spikes of snow-white flowers. They were praised by every one who saw them.—Mrs. W. F. SPOTT, Columbus Co., N. C., May 8, 1911.

The hyacinths I have from bulbs bought of you last fall are superb.—Miss KENT, Louisa Co., Va., April 24, 1911.

Wood's Exhibition Single Hyacinth growing in glass.



Select List of NAMED HYACINTHS, Second Size Bulbs



SUPERIOR SINGLE HYACINTHS
Grown in Pots

SINGLE

	Each.	Doz.	100
Red and Dark Red,	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$3.50
Pink and Rosy,	.05	.50	3.50
Pure White,	.05	.50	3.50
White Shaded,	.05	.50	3.50
Light Blue,	.05	.50	3.50
Dark Blue,	.05	.50	3.50
Yellow,	.05	.50	3.50
Mixed—All colors,	.05	.50	3.25

Six sold at dozen rates; 25 at 100 rates; 1,000 prices on application. If by mail, add 10 cts. per dozen for postage.

DOUBLE.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red,	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$2.75
Pink and Rosy,	.05	.50	3.75
Pure White,	.05	.50	3.75
White Shaded,	.05	.50	3.75
Light Blue,	.05	.50	3.75
Dark Blue,	.05	.50	3.75
Yellow,	.05	.50	3.75
Double—All colors.	.05	.50	3.50

Miniature, or Dutch Roman Hyacinths

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. They may be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in the open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows, viz.:

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white.
La Grandesse.—Pure white.
Gertrude.—Pink.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.
Queen of the Blues.—Light Blue.
Gen. Pelissier.—Red.

Prices: Dozen, 40 cts.; 25 for 65 cts.; 100, \$2.50. If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

Roman Hyacinths

White Roman Hyacinths

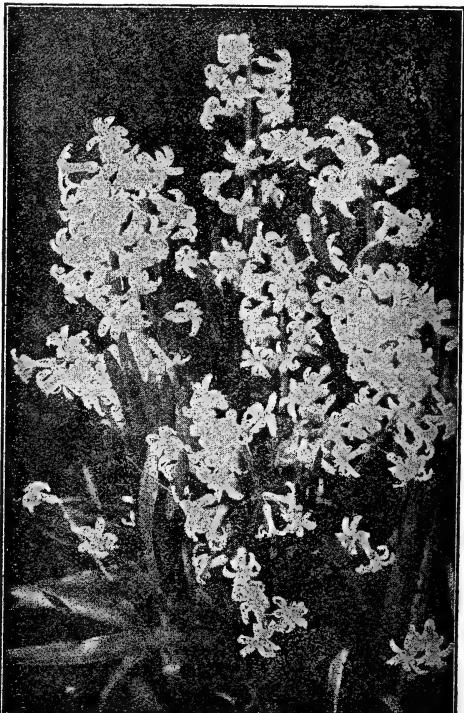
are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom, and deliciously fragrant.

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. They can be forced very easily, and if planted early and brought into the house at intervals of about two weeks, will yield a succession of blooms from Christmas to Easter. The Blue, Yellow and Rose sorts flower about two weeks later than the White, and we especially recommend them with the White Italian for out-of-door planting.

If by mail, add 10 cts. per doz. for postage.

White, Mammoth—13 to 15 centimeter,	\$0.06	\$0.60	\$4.50
White, Large—12 to 13 centimeter,	.05	.50	3.50
Rose—Pink,	.05	.50	3.25
Blue—Light,	.05	.50	3.00
Canary Yellow,	.08	.85	7.00
White Italian, or Persian—Largest size bulbs for out-door plant-	.05	.50	3.00

Remember: If you want flowers in your house this winter, or in your garden next spring, you must plant bulbs this fall.



White Roman Hyacinths

TULIPS

Culture in Pots.—For this purpose always select named sorts, and we suggest that the bulbs be all of one variety in the same pot. Put three in a 5-inch pot, or more in proportion in larger pots. Use ordinary good garden soil, and plant so that the top of the bulb will be just even with surface of the soil. Water thoroughly, and then give same treatment as hyacinths in pots (see page 31). The Duc Van Thol varieties are the earliest to flower in pots.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—In preparing a bed for Tulips care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take the bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves down too deep to bloom well.

Tulips for Cut Flowers

Tulips make one of the best, brightest and most attractive and satisfactory flowers for the table that can be used. They will also last as long or longer than any cut-flowers which are used for decorations. A bed of assorted Tulips used for this purpose will furnish a continuous feast for weeks during the early spring, when there are practically no other outdoor flowers in bloom.

Our Collections embrace the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. Those marked "A" are the earliest flowers; "B" next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

SELECT NAMED TULIPS

Single Varieties

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per doz., 40 cts. per 100, for postage.
Six sold at dozen rates, 25 at 100 rates. Price per
1,000 on application.

Artus (B 7).—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Belle Alliance (B 9).—Beautiful dark scarlet; sweet-scented; fine for forcing or bedding; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Canary Bird (A 8).—Clear, rich, golden yellow; excellent for forcing or garden; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Chrysolora (B 9).—Pure yellow; large showy flower. One of the best of this color for bedding, retaining its color until the petals drop. 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Couleur Cardinal (C 10).—Large, bronze-scarlet; distinct and fine. Each, 5 cts.; doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Cottage Maid (B 9).—White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower, and one of the best sorts for bedding and forcing; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Crimson King (B 9).—Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder and easily forced; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Duchess of Parma (B 9).—Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list; 3 for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Duc Van Thol.—The earliest of all Tulips and very valuable for early forcing.

Scarlet (A 7).—5 cts. for two; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.75 per 100.

Red and Yellow (A 7).—5 cts. for two; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

White (A 7).—10 cents for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Rose (A 7).—10 cents for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Yellow (A 7).—10 cents for three; 35 cts. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.

Doz. 100.

Joost Van Vondel (B 10).—Glossy cherry-red and white; one of the best; each, 5 cts.35 \$2.00

Keizerkroon (B 10).—Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective, 3 for 10 cts.30 1.75

L'Immaculée (A 9).—Pure white; large flower; fine forcer, 3 for 10 cts.25 1.50

La Beine (A 8).—Good white, tinged rose; fine for pots; 3 for 10 cts.25 1.50

Pottebakker, Scarlet (A 9).—Bright scarlet, large flower; 3 for 10 cts.35 2.50

Pottebakker, White (A 9).—Pure white; large and showy; 3 for 10 cts.35 2.50

Proserpine (A 8).—Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced in bloom by Christmas; each 8 cents50 4.00

Rosa Mundi (B 8).—Bright pink, feathered white; 3 for 10 cents,25 1.50

Vermillion Brilliant (B 9).—Splendid dazzling vermillion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective; each, 5 cts.50 4.00

Van der Neer (B 8).—Finest of Violet; 3 for 10 cts.40 3.00

Yellow Prince (B 9).—Large golden yellow; very showy; 3 for 10 cts.25 1.50

Collection of Single Early Tulips

1 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 24 bulbs.....	\$1.00
3 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 72 bulbs.....	2.00
6 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 144 bulbs.....	3.50
12 each of the above 24 grand named sorts, 288 bulbs.....	6.00

PURCHASER PAYING CHARGES



MURILLO TULIP.
One of the finest Double Tulips in cultivation.

Double Varieties

	Doz. 100.
Conronne d'Or (B 10).—Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation; each 7 cts. ....	.50 4.00
Duke of York (B 10).—White, blood-red center; 4 inches in diameter; each, 5 cts. ....	.25 1.50
Gloria Solis (A 9).—Rich bronze-crimson, with yellow edge; large; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30 1.75
Imperator Rubrorum (A 9).—Dark scarlet; large and double; each, 5 cts. ....	.40 3.00
La Candeur (B 8).—Pure White; good for bedding, forming a splendid contrast with Rex Rubrorum. ....	.25 1.75
Murillo (B 8).—Magnificent blush white, shaded rose; the surest and best bloomer of any double Tulip; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30 2.00
Rex Rubrorum (B 9).—Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30 1.75
Rose Blanche (B).—New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.25 1.75
Rubra Maxima (B 8).—Dazzling carmine scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30 2.25
Salvator Rosa (B 8).—Deep rosy-pink shaded with blush white. Fine for bedding or forcing; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30 2.25
Tournesol (B 9).—Red, with yellow edge; very sweet-scented; easily forced; fine showy tulip for bedding; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.30 2.00
Yellow Rose (C 12).—Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced; 3 for 10 cts. ....	.25 1.50

Collection of Double Early Tulips

1 each of the above 12 named varieties, 12 bulbs,	\$0.60
3 each of the above 12 named varieties, 36 bulbs,	1.25
6 each of the above 12 named varieties, 72 bulbs,	2.00
12 each of the above 12 named varieties, 144 bulbs,	3.00

Single Unnamed Tulips for Bedding

These make a fine effect where a solid color is desired and their cost is not so much as the named varieties. The following four kinds work well together and flower at the same time:	Doz. 100. 1,000.
Wood's Special Mixed Pink,	\$0.25 \$1.25 \$11.00
Wood's Special Mixed Red, .....	.25 1.25 11.00
Wood's Special Mixed Yellow, .....	.25 1.25 11.00
Wood's Special Mixed White, .....	.25 1.20 10.00

Wood's Special Mixed Pink,	\$0.25 \$1.25 \$11.00
Wood's Special Mixed Red, .....	.25 1.25 11.00
Wood's Special Mixed Yellow, .....	.25 1.25 11.00
Wood's Special Mixed White, .....	.25 1.20 10.00

Choice Mixed Tulips

If to be sent by mail add 5 cents per dozen, 40 cents per 100 for postage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE.—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture; 20 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

Fine Mixed Double.—First quality; 15 cts. per dozen; 85 cts. per 100; \$8.00 per 1,000.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE.—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors blooming together; 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

Fine Mixed Single.—First quality, 15 cts. per dozen; 80 cts. per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

PARROT TULIPS

The flowers of the Parrot Tulip are very peculiarly formed, the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for out-door planting, and also desirable for baskets, etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. An excellent flower for cutting.

Fine Mixed Colors—20 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

LILIES

The stately grace, magnificent beauty of form and variety in color of lilies are unsurpassed by any of the class of hardy plants. They begin flowering in May, and the various species continue in uninterrupted succession until autumn. The bulbs increase year by year, and planted in clumps or set in beds 12 to 15 inches apart, soon multiply, forming masses of marvelous and exquisite flowers.

Culture in Pots.—The bulbs should be planted in rich, light soil, in from 6 to 8-inch pots, according to the size of the bulbs. Place so that the top of the bulb will be about half an inch below the rim of the pot and even with the surface of the soil. Do not pack the earth too firmly underneath the bulb. Water thoroughly after potting, and give same treatment as hyacinths in pots, but be careful not to give too much water till the plant has attained considerable growth. When the buds have formed, give plenty of water and as much fresh air as possible. The Bermuda Easter Lily and "Lilium Candidum" are the best sorts for forcing, and by planting early will flower by Christmas.

Culture Out-of-Doors.—Lilies can be planted in the garden, either in the fall or early spring, but fall planting is better. Select a partially shaded situation and have the ground thoroughly spaded and enriched with well-rotted manure, and shape the beds so as to shed water. Plant the bulbs from 5 to 7 inches deep, placing under each a handful of sand for drainage. Protect the bed thoroughly when cold weather approaches with a heavy coating of leaves or coarse litter, as on this depends the success of lilies in the garden.



Lilium Auratum

The BERMUDA EASTER LILY (*Lilium Harrisii*)

The grandest forcing Lily in cultivation, bearing a profusion of bloom that is marvelous. The flowers are of purest waxy white, and each plant bears from five to fifteen blooms, according to size of the bulb. Very easy to grow, and by bringing to the light at different times a succession can be had from Christmas to Easter. A great favorite both for pots and garden culture.

Mammoth Bulbs.—For exhibition plants; 35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen. By mail, \$4.00 per doz.

Large Bulbs.—(Eight to twelve flowers).—20 cents each; \$2.00 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100. By mail, \$2.25 per dozen.

Ordinary Bulbs.—(Five to eight flowers).—8 cents each; 80 cts. per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. By mail, \$1.00 per dozen.

LILIMUM CANDIDUM

Annunciation, Madonna, or St. Joseph's Lilly

An old favorite garden lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing and blooms in the open ground in May. Large bulbs, 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100. By mail, 25 cts. per dozen extra.

BEAUTIFUL JAPAN LILIES

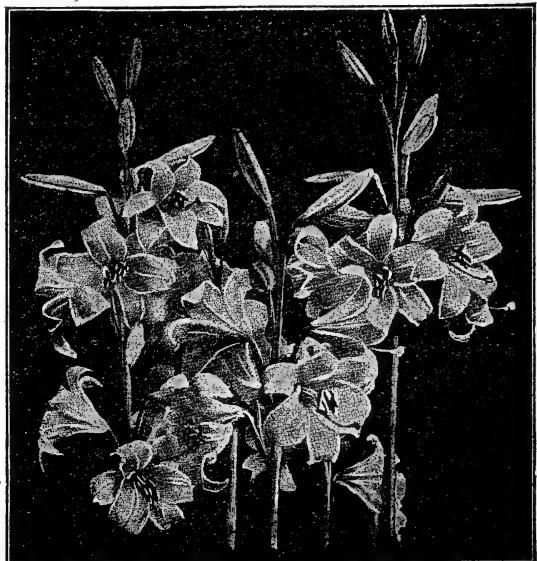
Ready November First.

Auratum.—The magnificent gold-banded Lily of Japan. The flowers are very large, sometimes 12 inches across, of purest white, thickly studded with maroon spots, while through the center of each petal runs a clear golden band. Blooms from June to October. Extra large bulbs, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By mail, \$2.50 per dozen.

Speciosum album.—One of the most popular lilies grown, bearing large, pure white flowers of delicate beauty, on strong stems. Excellent for pots or bedding. Blooms in August. Height, 2 to 4 feet; 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per dozen. By mail, \$2.50 per dozen.

Speciosum rubrum.—Same habit as the Speciosum album. Color white, shaded with deep rose and spotted crimson. One of the most beautiful of all lilies; 20 cts. each; \$1.75 per dozen. By mail, \$2.25 per dozen.

Collection of one each of the above—3 beautiful Japan Lilies, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.



Lilium Candidum

CALLA LILIES

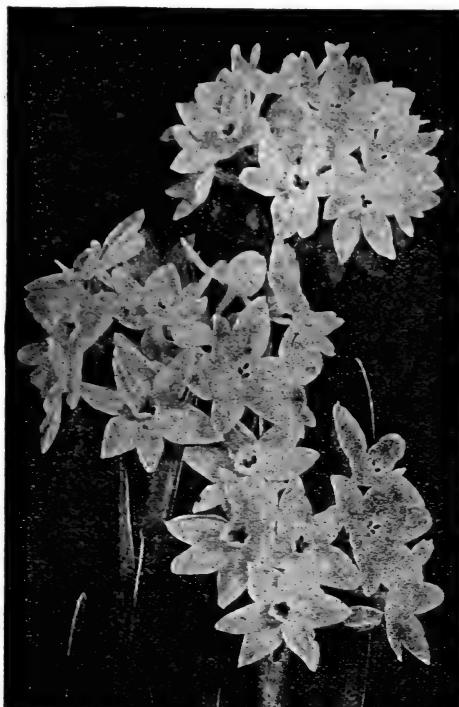
Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture; their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

Mammoth Roots.—25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

First Size Roots.—15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Medium Size Roots.—10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Narcissus, Daffodils and Jonquils



PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA NARCISSUS
Grows excellently in bowl of water, with gravel.

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

Culture in Pots.—Treatment same as for tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

Culture out-of-Doors.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot, and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 to 5 inches between small sorts, and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the space, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about three inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

Polyanthus, or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen for postage.

These are generally used for forcing and bear large clusters of delicately scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of earliest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

Giant White.—For description and price see page 30.

Doz. 100

Paper White.—Pure white; splendid for forcing and cut flowers, \$0.25 \$1.25

Paper White Grandiflora.—These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September, can be easily be brought into flower by Christmas,30 1.75

Grand Soleil d'Or.—Rich yellow, with orange cup; a splendid bloomer, .. .35 2.50

Gloriosa superba.—Pure white, with rich orange cup,35 2.60

Double Roman.—Clusters of white, with double yellow centers. This should be largely used, as it rarely fails to bloom very freely,25 1.50

Mixed Polyanthus.—A number of very fine varieties mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out-of-doors,25 1.50

Double Flowering Narcissus

If by mail, add 8 cents per dozen for postage.

Doz. 100.

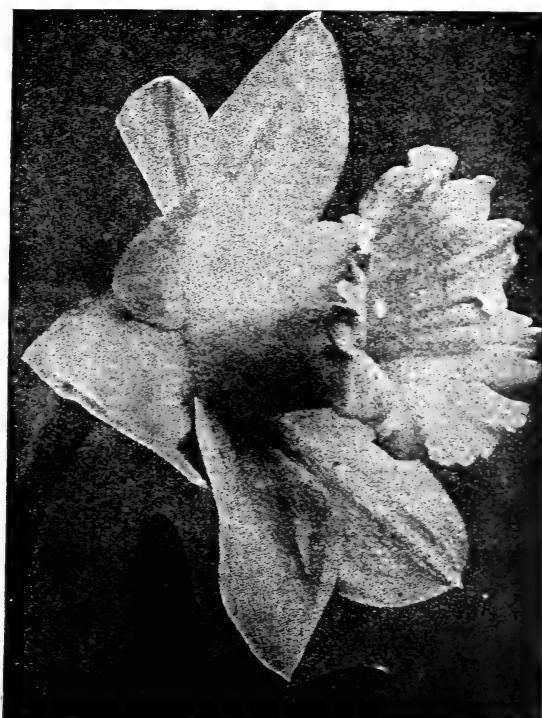
Alba plena odorata. —A double, pure white variety, with exquisitely scented flowers. Excellent for outside planting and cutting. Cannot be forced; 2 for 5 cts.	.20	\$1.00
Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon).—Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting; 2 for 5 cts.	.20	1.00
VON Sion. —Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet. One of the best forcing sorts and used in immense quantities by florists. An excellent garden sort; 3 for 10 cts.	.30	2.00
Double Mixed. —All shades and colors, .....	.20	1.00

Jonquils, or Single Trumpet Varieties

If to be sent by mail add 10 cts per dozen for postage.

Doz. 100.

Empress. —A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet; bold and erect, and the best of the two-colored trumpets; each, 6 cts., .....	.40	\$2.50
Emperor. —One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring 3½ inches across; each 6 cts., .....	.40	2.50
Golden Spur. —Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering; each, 6 cts., .....	.50	3.00
Cynosure. —Ligat yellow, with rich, broad, yellow cup. Beautiful large flowers, 3½ inches across; splendid for forcing or outside; 2 for 5 cts., .....	.20	1.00
Leedsii. —A very pretty pure white variety with star-like flowers. It is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside and delicately scented; 2 for 5 cts., .....	.20	1.00
Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).—Pure white flowers, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting. Splendid cut-flower. Owing to its great beauty this variety has never failed to please. 3 for 5 cents., .....	.15	.75
Principis. —Deep golden yellow trumpet with sulphur perianth; large, fine flowers. One of the finest winter-flowering varieties; very early; 3 for 10 cts., .....	.25	1.25
Trumpet Major. —The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort, and largely used for outside planting; 3 for 10 cts., .....	.25	1.50
Single Mixed. —In all shades, varieties and colors. Made up of named sorts. Excellent for growing in masses for garden decoration and fine for cut flowers, .....	.20	1.00



Large Trumpet Narcissus—Emperor

Chinese Sacred, or Oriental Narcissus



Chinese Sacred Narcissus

This variety is grown by the Chinese for celebrating their New Year festivals, and as an emblem of good luck. It is one of the most satisfactory and easily forced of all bulbs, attaining such rapid growth and luxuriant development that you can almost see them grow. The bulbs are of immense size, each producing ten to fifteen flower stalks and bearing a profusion of large delicately scented blooms; white, with orange cup. They can be grown in pots of earth, but are more novel and ornamental in shallow bowls of water, a few pebbles or small shells being placed around the bulb to keep it from turning over when in flower. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. The bulbs commence to grow in a few days, blooming in about six weeks. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter. Our stock is of the very best, carefully picked, largest sized bulbs; inferior bulbs generally fail to flower.

Price (true Chinese-grown, extra large bulbs), each 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; dozen, \$1.00.
By mail, each 15 cts.; 3 for 40 cts.; dozen, \$1.35.

Hanover County, Va., Dec. 28, 1907.

THE GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS bought of you last Fall are in full bloom now, and they are the prettiest things you have ever seen. Every bulb bloomed and most of them had two or more spikes of flowers. They are the admiration of the whole neighborhood.

Mrs. M. C. Quarles.

Norfolk, Va., January 5, 1908.

THE GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS gotten from you when I was in Richmond last Fall are in bloom now and they certainly are fine.

I have been growing Narcissus in water for several years, but never had any to produce such large flowers and as many of them as your **GIANT WHITES**. Will certainly want more the coming season.

Mrs. P. E. Lash.

Jonquils

Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

Single Sweet-Scented.—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 85 cts.

Double Sweet-Scented.—Dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Campernelle.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting; two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

CROCUS

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about 2 inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, plant a few bulbs in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. For best effect the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds, between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs 2 inches deep and 2 or 3 inches apart, and plant as early in the fall as possible.

Named Large Flowering Crocus

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than the mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted 2 inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

If by mail, add 20 cts. per 100; 5 cts. per dozen.

Doz.	100.
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Albion.—Fine dark purple,	\$0.15	\$0.75
Mont Blanc.—Pure white,	.15	.75
Sir Walter Scott.—Striped,	.15	.75
Cloth of Gold.—Rich yellow,	.15	.75
Mammoth Yellow,	.15	.75
Mammoth Mixed,	1,000, \$6.00	.15
	.65	

Mixed Crocus

If by mail, add 15 cts. per 100; dozen sent free.

Doz.	100.
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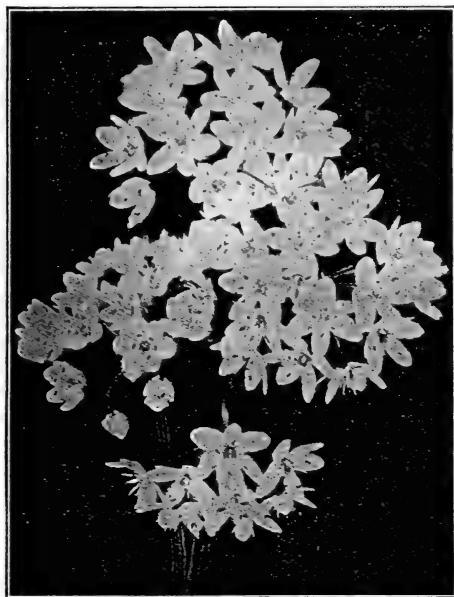
Yellow.—Large,	\$0.10	\$0.50
White,	.10	.40
Blue and Purple,	.10	.40
Striped,	.10	.40



Large Flowering Crocus

Miscellaneous Bulbs for Fall Planting

The following list of bulbs includes varieties both for pots and out doors. We give the following instructions as to planting, to which reference is made where special cultural instructions are not necessary.



Allium Grandiflorum

Culture A, for Small Bulbs in Pots.—Plant six to eight bulbs in a 6-inch pot, placing them 1 to 2 inches apart, the top of the bulb to be just under the surface of the soil. Water well and keep in a dark, cool place about ten days; afterwards set in a sunny window.

Culture B, for Large Bulbs in Pots.—Plant one bulb in a 5 or 6-inch pot, potting so as to leave the top slightly protruding above the soil; treat same as "Culture A."

Culture C, for Small Bulbs Outdoors.—Set the bulbs 1 to 2 inches deep and 2 to 3 inches apart, covering lightly with soil.

Allium Grandiflorum

Splendid for winter flowering in the house. The flowers are pure white, borne in loose clusters and are excellent for cutting. Height, 15 to 18 inches. Culture A. 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.

Amaryllis

Ready November 1st.

We think Amaryllis should be very largely grown, as they rank among the most beautiful house flowers grown. They are as easily grown as hyacinths. Cultivate as per direction B, using 8-inch pots.

Johnsoni (Barbadoes Spice Lily).—This is the largest and best variety; rich crimson with white band in center of each petal. They bloom early in the season, each spike bearing four to eight flowers, which are most beautiful. **Each, 30 cts.; doz., \$3.00.**

Belladonna.—An autumn-blooming variety of great beauty and fragrance. The spikes grow to 2 or 3 feet high; large clusters of beautiful silvery white flowers, flushed and tipped with rose. **Each, 20 cts.; doz., \$1.75.**

Anemones

Attractive and ornamental plants, bearing large single and double flowers in spring and early summer. They should be very largely planted in beds. The effect and almost invariable free-blooming qualities of these will certainly give satisfaction. Various colors—white, blue, red, etc. Culture C. (See above.)

Single Mixed.—Doz., 15c.; 100, \$1.00.

Double Mixed.—Doz., 25c.; 100, \$1.75.

Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis

One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a 6-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems which bear an immense number of flowers of bright buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterrupted for weeks. Extra large bulbs; two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

VARIOUS OXALIS

Ready in October.

Pretty little plants for pots, hanging-baskets or rockeries. The foliage of itself is very ornamental, and the bright little blossoms are charming.

Culture.—Plant 6 to 12 bulbs in a pot, placing them about 3 inches below the soil. Water well and set in a warm, sunny window.

Prices of the following sorts: Two for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Bowei.—Vivid rosy crimson; large, handsome, thick foliage.

Eose.—Fine large pink.

Versicolor.—Crimson and white; the earliest of all to flower and continues flowering about two months.

Mutiflora Alba.—Pure white.

Mixed.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Chionodoxa, (Glory of the Snow)

Beautiful early spring-flowering bulbs, producing flower-stalks bearing ten to fifteen lovely scilla-like flowers. Splendid for clumps of edgings, and blooming at the same time as snowdrops, form an excellent contrast if planted together. Perfectly hardy outdoors, and fine for winter forcing. Culture A or C.

Lucilia.—Charming bright blue, with large white center; two for 5 cts.; doz., 20 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Gigantea.—Unusually large flowers of lovely lilac-blue, with white center; two for 5 cts.; doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Bleeding Heart, (Dielytra Spectabilis)

One of the most beautiful spring-flowering plants, bearing long racemes of beautiful pink and white heart-shaped blossoms. Perfectly hardy and easily grown. Culture same as for paeonies; each, 20 cts.; dozen, \$1.75. **Ready middle of November.**



Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis

REMEMBER:—If you want flowers in your house this winter, or in your garden next spring, you must plant the bulbs this fall.

Freesia Refracta Alba

One of the most charming bulbs known for winter-flowering and cut-flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas, if desired, and by having a dozen or more pots started in a cold frame, a succession of flowers may be had throughout the winter. Our stock is the very best, being large California-grown roots. Culture A.

Monster Bulbs.—Three for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Large Bulbs.—Three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.



Freesia Refracta Alba

Double Chinese Paeonies

Paeonies have always held an important place among hardy plants, and with the wonderful improvements made during recent years, have established themselves among the leaders for popular favor.

Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich, deep soil and an open, sunny position, if possible—which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partially shaded position, and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers, which rival the finest roses in coloring, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equaled by any other flower.

They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, are not troubled with insect pests or disease of any kind, and once planted take care of themselves, increasing in size and beauty each year.

The roots may be planted at any time during the fall or early spring, but for best results they should be set out in fall.

Strong Roots.—Colors, red, pink or white; each, 25 cts.; doz. \$2.50; postage, 5 cts. each, extra. Ready middle of November.

Ranunculus

A pleasing class of bulbs, succeeding remarkably well in pots or open ground. Vivid colors range through white and crimson to purple. Culture A or C.

Double Turban Mixed.—Peony-formed flowers; three for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Double French Mixed.—Vigorous growers, with immense flowers; 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Iris (Fleur de Lis).—Fine, free-blooming bulbs for beds and borders. Colors vary from white and yellow to purple and black. When once established, continue to bloom each year.

English (Iris Anglica).—Large, handsome flowers, with rich blue, purple and lilac colors predominating. Height, 18 to 20 inches. Culture C. **Mixed colors,** 2 for 5 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; 100, \$1.50. Add 5 cts. per dozen, if by mail.

Spanish (Iris Hispanica).—A beautiful small variety, often called the Orchid Iris, from its delicately formed, beautiful flowers. Excellent for pots and outside. Colors, violet, yellow, blue, white, etc. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties,** 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Ixiias —Charming little plants for pots, producing slender, graceful spikes of rich, varied and beautiful flowers. The center is always different from other parts of the flower, so that the blossoms opening in the sun's rays present a gorgeous display. Culture A. **Mixed colors,** 3 for 5 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Lily-of-the-Valley

Beautiful, modest, bell-shaped flowers, of pure chaste white, borne in graceful racemes too well known to need description. They are highly prized for cutting, and can be forced readily in a 7 or 8-inch pot. We handle these in very large quantities, and our stock is the famous Berlin-grown, three years old, and can be depended upon to give the best results. Culture A or C.

Extra-Selected Pips.—Dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.75; by mail, 100, \$2.00. Ready about December 15.

Scilla Siberica

One of the most beautiful hardy spring bulbs, producing a profusion of exquisite rich blue flowers. If grown in masses their flowers fairly carpet the ground, and if grown with Crocus and Snowdrops, the effect is magnificent. Excellent also for pots. Culture A or C. Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, \$1.15.

Snow Drop

These graceful little plants are among the earliest spring flowers, often shooting up their delicate snowy white blossoms before the snow is off the ground. They produce beautiful effects planted in masses or edgings, and can be used with Scilla, Chionodoxa or Crocus for contrast. All of these small bulbs show prettily nesting in the turf, coming up from year to year. They are also used for planting between the rows of hyacinths and tulip beds, blooming just as the larger bulbs are coming up, the foliage afterwards forming a carpet of delicate green, which adds greatly to the effect. Culture C.

Single.—Three for 5 cts.; dozen, 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Double.—Two for 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Elwesi (Giant Snowdrop).—Two for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Sparaxis

A class of bulbs having large, beautiful flowers of various bright colors—crimson, scarlet, white, etc.; mottled and striped in the most pleasing and diverse manner. They are excellent for pots or cold-frames and succeed well outside with protection in cold weather. Culture A or C. **Mixed varieties,** 2 for 5 cts.; dozen, 20 cts.; 100, \$1.25.



Elwesi Giant Snowdrop

Flower Seeds for Fall Sowing

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the fall. These sowings make finer plants, much earlier and larger blooms and more brilliant colors. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year. Annuals should have a slight covering of straw in extreme weather; tender perennials should be carried through the winter in the house.

For Full Descriptions See Annual Catalog HARDY ANNUALS

ASTER.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.
Ostrich Plume, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
Peony Flowered.—Pure White, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; Mixed colors, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.
Sempervirens Branching.—Pure white, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c. Mixed colors, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
Victoria.—Pure white, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c. Mixed colors, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
Comet.—Pure white, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c. Mixed colors, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
Giant Comet, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
Ray and Unicum Aster.—Each, pkt., 10c. German Quilled or China, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 40c.
ABEONIA.—For rockeries; pkt., 5c.
ACROCLINTUM.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 30c.
AGERATUM.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.
ALSYSSUM.—Sweet, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c. Little Gem, pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.
CACALIA.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.
CALENDULA.—Mixed colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
CALLIOPSIS.—Golden Wave, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c. Mixed colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.; Tiger Flower, pkt., 10c.
CANDYTUFT.—Empress, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c. White Rocket, pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; Mixed colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
CATCHFLY.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
CENTAUREA.—Cyanus, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
CENTRANTHUS.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
CHrysanthemum.—Evening Star, pkt., 10c. Morning Star, pkt., 10c. Mixed Varieties, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.

CLARKIA.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
COCKSCOMB.—Tall Mixed, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c. Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c. Plumed Varieties, mixed, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
FEVERfew.—Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 35c.
GAILLARDIA.—Lorenziana, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c. Mixed colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
GILIA.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
GLOBE AMARANTH.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.
GODETIA.—Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.
HELICHRYSUM.—Pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.
HIBISCUS.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
KOCHIA or BURNING BUSH.—Pkt., 7c.
LARKSPUR.—Annual. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 25c.
LINUM.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
MARIGOLD.—African, French and Silver King, each, pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; Miniature, pkt., 10c.
MARVEL OF PERU.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 15c.
MIGNONETTE.—Sweet, pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c. Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; oz., 50c. Goliath, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c. Defiance, Matchet, Golden Queen and Crimson Giant, each, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
NASTURTIUM.—Separate Colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c. Mixed Colors, pkt., 3c.; oz., 8c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c. Wood's Peerless Mixtures, pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 50c.
NEMOPHILA.—Pkt., 3c.
Nicotiana SANDERAE.—Pkt. 5c.
NIGELLA.—Pkt. 5c.

PHLOX.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 50c. Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. Star and Fringed, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. Grandiflora Phlox, Separate Colors, white, scarlet, yellow rose pink, dark purple and striped, each, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c. Grandiflora Mixed Colors, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c.

POPPY.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 35c. Special Single Mixture and Special Double Mixture each, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c. Featherball, pkt., 10c.; Admiral, pkt., 7c.; Striped Japanese, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c. Shirley, pkt., 3c.; oz., 35c. Tulip, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c. Caranaria Flowered and Peony Flowered, each, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.

PRIMROSE.—Evening, pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.

SCABIOSA.—Pkt., 3d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

VIRGINIAN STOCK.—Pkt. 3c.; oz., 20c.

WALLFLOWER.—Annual, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

ZINNIA.—Double Mixed, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c. Grandiflora Mixed, pkt., 7c.; oz., 40c. Crisp and Curly and Miniature, each, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. Curled and Crested, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. Tom Thumb, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c. Striped or Zebra, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

HARDY PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

ALYSSUM.—Saxatile, pkt., 5c.; oz., 40c.
ANTERHINUM.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 40c.
AQUILEGIA.—Double and Single, each, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
CALLIOPSIS.—Lanceolata, pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.
CANTERBURY BELLS.—Single, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c. Double, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. Calycanthemum, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.
CARNATION.—Mixed, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. oz., 75c. Finest German Double Mixed, pkt., 15c. Marguerite, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. Chabaud's Perpetual, pkt., 15c.
CENTAUREA.—Margarita, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c. Candidissima, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. Gymnocarpa, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.; oz., 50c.
CHrysanthemum.—Japanese, pkt., 10c. Shasta, pkt., 10c.

DAISY, DOUBLE.—Pure White, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.; Mixed Colors, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c.
Dianthus OR PINK.—Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.; oz., 75c. Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.; oz., 50c. Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 40c. Snow-drift, Bagged Ranger and Princess Pinks, each, pkt., 10c. Fireball, pkt., 5c. Double China and Double Japan, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.
DIGITALIS.—Pkt., 3c.; oz., 20c.
ESCHOLTZIA.—Bush, pkt., 5c.
FORGET-ME-NOT.—Mixed, pkt., 3c.; oz., 40c. Eliza Fonrobert, pkt., 7c.; oz., 60c.
GAILLARDIA.—Grandiflora, pkt., 7c.; oz., 35c.

TENDER PERENNIALS

GERANIUM.—Zonale, pkt., 7c. Apple Scented, pkt., 20c.
GLOxinia.—Mixed colors, pkt., 25c.
HELIOTROPE.—White, pkt., 7c. Blue, pkt., 7c. Lemones Giant, pkt., 10c. Mixed Colors, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.
OXALIS.—Mixed colors, pkt., 5c.
PRIMROSE.—Chinese, pkt., 20c.

VINCA.—Rosea and Alba, each, pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. Mixed Colors, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

VIOLET.—White, pkt., 10c. Blue, pkt., 10c. Mixed Colors, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

WALLFLOWER.—Single Mixed, pkt., 3c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c. Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c.

Wood's Royal Pansies,

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich, moist soil and cool location.

PANSIES IN MIXTURES

Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt., 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50 cts.; oz., \$3.00.

Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some 5 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00.

Wood's Superb Frilled.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt., 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

Odier, or Blotched.—A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50 cts.

Large Flowering Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25 cts.

Mixed Pansies—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt., 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25 cts.; oz., 75 cts.



Wood's Royal Pansy

Pansies in Separate Colors

Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30 cts.; oz., \$1.00;
Any 10 pkts. your selection, for 40 cents.

Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

Emperor William.—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

Fairy Queen.—Sky blue; pure white border.

Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Very dark, almost black.

Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold-Margined.—Mahogany brown, gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

Light Blue.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.

Meteor.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

Silver-Edged.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen.—Beautiful large pure white.

Striped and Blotched.—Very brilliant; large flower.

White, Black Center.—Very fine and distinct.

Yellow.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.

Sweet Peas,

Fall plantings give earliest blooms
and a longer blooming season.

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and longer than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

We have discarded from our list all except the very choicest of each color, from pure white to deepest maroon, so as to avoid a long and confusing list. Our prices are low, but were we to charge many times more the stocks could not be better.

THE BEST SWEET PEAS

Separate Colors

Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.
Any ten packets for 25 cents.
Any five ounces for 30 cents.

Aurora.—White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry.—Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white.

Captain of the Blues.—Nearly true blue; flowers large.

Coccinea.—Bright rich cherry red.

Countess of Lathom.—A very pretty and delicate cream-pink.

Dainty.—Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford.—Pure white, extra large.

Duke of Sutherland.—Purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo.

Emily Henderson.—Large clear pure white; early.

Flora Norton.—The best clear light blue.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large.

Jeannie Gordon.—Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.

King Edward VII.—The best dark red.

Lady Grisel Hamilton.—Best of all lavender varieties.

Lord Roseberry.—Rosy magenta; fine form, very free flowering.

Lottie Eckford.—White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope blue.

Lovely.—Beautiful shade of soft shell pink.

Mont Blanc.—The best forcing sort; pure white, good size, bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot.—Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.

Mrs. Collier.—Rich primrose; large flower.

Navy Blue.—Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.

Othello.—Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form.

Prima Donna.—Exquisite soft pink; large flower, profuse bloomer.

Prince of Wales.—Bright deep rose; a grand flower.

Stella Morse.—Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus.—Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.

Gladys Unwin —The finest pink in existence; large bold flower, with open, round, prettily waved standards. Fully 75 per cent. of the flower stems yield four blooms each. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Bush Sweet Peas —Bush or half-dwarf sweet peas mid-way in growth between the running and Cupid sorts. Of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high; produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant; requires no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. All colors mixed. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Cupid Sweet Peas —Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high; spreading out and forming a mass $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid.—Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

Pink Cupid.—Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors.—Contains all colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

SWEET PEA MIXTURES

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXTURE.—A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, beauty and size of flowers, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Large Flowering Mixed.—A very good mixture containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

Double Sweet Peas.—Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers in the spring earlier than the annual kinds. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.

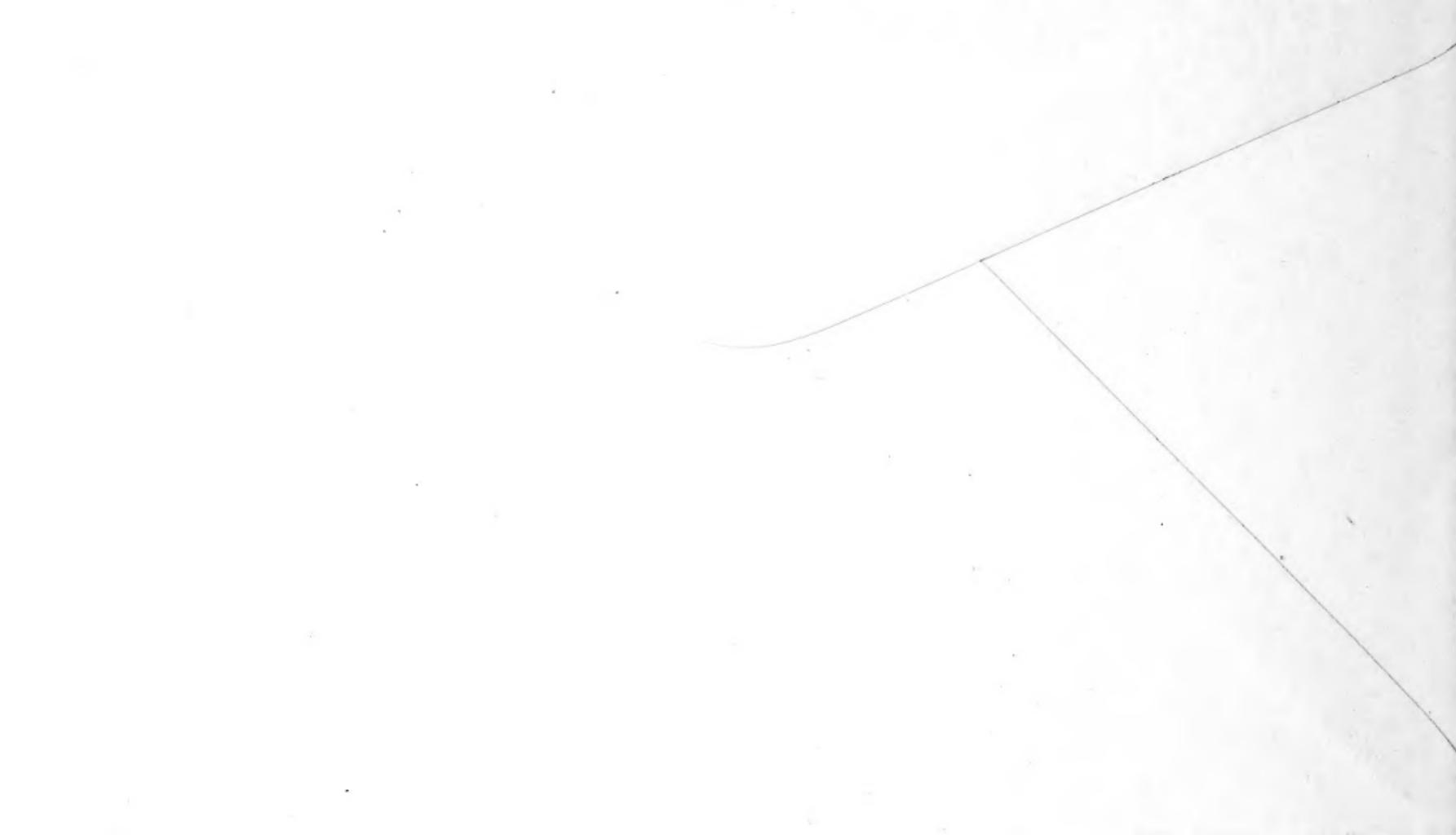
From.....

T. W. Wood & Sons,

Seed Growers and Merchants,

P. O. Box 922.

Richmond, Va.



STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry plants for fall planting are best set out early in October, after we have had good rains. Set out at this time, they get well rooted and make good growth during the fall and winter, and will yield a fair picking of fruit next spring and a full crop the season afterwards. Book your orders for shipment early in October. Special leaflet giving information about strawberry culture mailed on request.

Bethel —A new berry of decided promise. Medium in maturity; large size; sweet, of excellent flavor and free from acidity. Bright red color; very prolific. **Price, 25 cts. per dozen; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.**

Red Bird —A new strawberry of southern origin, extra early in maturity and remarkably productive. Berries medium in size, firm, of bright red color and attractive appearance, and stand shipping well. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it in order to fertilize it properly. For this purpose, early blooming varieties like the Excelsior or Improved Lady Thompson should be used. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of this crop. **Price, by express, per 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Excelsior —Extra early, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollinator; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness, attractive deep red color and excellent table and preserving qualities. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Improved Lady Thompson —For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-sized berry and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.** Special prices on large lots.

Climax —A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful green color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is an early-maturing main-crop berry, above the average in size, remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended for both home and shipping. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**

Heflin's Early —A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thomson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance. **100, 75 cts.; 1,00, \$4.50; 25 cts. per dozen, postpaid.**

Aroma —This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Clyde —A remarkably productive and desirable main-crop strawberry. It makes berries of large size and of excellent quality. Good shipper and an attractive and salable variety. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.**

Klonkyke —The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable southern berries in cultivation. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather, the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollinator, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Tennessee Prolific —(Perfect).—A good shipping and market variety, desirable to plant with most pistillate varieties. **Per doz., 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.50.**

Strawberry Plants sent by mail, postage paid, at an extra cost of 5 cts. per dozen, or 15 cts. per 100, which add to catalog prices in case you desire plants sent by mail.

Howell's Seedling —This belongs to the giant tribe of Strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Haverland —This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous; makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent mid-season berry for near market or home use. **Dozen, 25 cts. postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Brandywine —This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home, market or private garden. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Sharpless —An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Bubach —One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Gandy —A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. **Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.**

Early Harvest —A pistillate cross between Excelsior and Lady Thompson. From our fruiting experience with this variety, we believe this promises to become one of the best and most popular early strawberries in use. It is very productive, of good size, early to mature, fine flavor and a splendid berry either for market or home use. **Per doz., 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.**

Mellie —This is also a pistillate variety, but makes a fine conical shaped berry, of superior flavor and very productive, and of extra fine table qualities. Rather soft for shipping, but will make an excellent berry for home, market or private use. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.**

Jim Dumas —A fine productive berry, high color and excellent flavor. A berry of great promise. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.**

Charles Newman —A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Very productive, and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Makes very attractive berries. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.**

Chesapeake —This is claimed to be as late as the Grandy Chesapeake, more productive on lighter soils, and equal to it in size, while its shipping qualities far excel that popular standard variety. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.**

Virginia —A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes an attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. **Per dozen, 25 cts.; per 100, 75 cts.**

Good Luck —A new variety which has been quite extensively grown in Maryland, and makes a very desirable berry, both for home use and market. **Per dozen, 20 cts.; per 100, 60 cts.; per 1,000, \$4.00.**

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds, excepting the new varieties (customer's selection), for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. This applies to all excepting the new varieties.

The Largest Seed House in the South.

WOOD'S SELECTED
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD
THE MOST POPULAR EARLY CABBAGE
IN CULTIVATION



T.W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.